

Higgins given ban for season

By STEVE ALLEN
ALEX Higgins fell victim to his own violent nature yesterday when he was banned from all snooker tournaments for next season, stripped of ranking points and ordered to pay £5,000 costs.

The decision by Alan Lightman, chairman of an independent committee of justice by the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association, reflects a series of incidents involving Higgins.

The most serious of the included a double threat to his Northern Ireland league during the World Cup final in which Higgins struck out at Paul Hunter, his world champion, in his defeat in April.

Lightman said it was an idea of making Higgins a permanent ban. "I think that the record is in place, did not result, Higgins will get the upper hand, bringing dark times for the country and the people."

The Soviet leader's uncompromising stand, which he said had been approved by the politburo and the central committee, was a direct rebuttal to accusations that perestroika was to blame for the country's economic and social crisis. It also gave the lie to predictions that Mr Gorbachev would bow to the conservatives and trim his ambitions for reform.

Although reformist opinion is poorly represented at the congress, the radical Democratic Platform group commands much rank-and-file support and has threatened to found a new party if its calls for change are not heeded. The generally hostile response in local party organisations last week to the election of the conservative Ivan Polozkov to head the new Russian Federation Communist party may have encouraged him not to dilute his words.

In the course of nearly three hours, only half the length of

INSIDE Hospitals go for new status

As the government announced a £2.75 million campaign to explain its National Health Service reforms to the public, the first three hospitals, all in the Mersey region, applied for self-governing status. They include the biggest children's hospital in western Europe. About 70 more applications are expected to follow.

The Labour party and health service unions dismissed as propaganda the plan to issue health service booklets to every house.....Page 3

Kuril hope

Nearly 45 years after Soviet troops seized the Kuril Islands in the Pacific from Japan, there are growing signs in Moscow that the Kremlin may be prepared to strike a deal with Tokyo over their disputed sovereignty.....Page 10

Nato rethink

President Bush has proposed significant changes in Nato nuclear doctrine which are intended to prove to Moscow that the alliance is adapting to the lowering of the military threat in Europe.....Page 11

Match points

Once fashion at Wimbledon was the province of the spectators, but now it is on court as players pursue the sponsorship game.....Page 18

Credit blow

An upward revision to retail sales figures for May and stronger credit advances to consumers disappointed the City, which expected a bigger impact from the government's interest policy.....Page 23

Easy victories

Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg had easy wins to move into the last eight of the men's singles at Wimbledon, but Ivan Lendl was taken to four sets.....Pages 45, 46

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Fighting defence of perestroika

Gorbachev threat of 'dark times' ahead

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev

yesterday defied the conservative communist establishment to launch an all-out attack on his critics and give a stout defence of perestroika.

He presented the Communist party congress in Moscow with a simple choice: "Either society goes forward along the road of the deep transformations that have begun towards a worthy future, or anti-perestroika forces will get the upper hand, bringing dark times for the country and the people."

The Soviet leader's uncompromising stand, which he said had been approved by the politburo and the central committee, was a direct rebuttal to accusations that perestroika was to blame for the country's economic and social crisis. It also gave the lie to predictions that Mr Gorbachev would bow to the conservatives and trim his ambitions for reform.

Although reformist opinion is poorly represented at the congress, the radical Democratic Platform group commands much rank-and-file support and has threatened to found a new party if its calls for change are not heeded.

He gave significant ground to the democratic platform in saying that the party should have to fight elections on equal terms with other parties. "In that it resembles a parliamentary party," he said, and advocated co-operation with other parties and groups.

The 4,700 delegates sat expressionless through most of his address, and the few seconds of grudging applause at the end must have been among the shortest ovations ever to greet a general secretary.

Discussion of Mr Gorbachev's report will be conducted in the framework of a general debate after the leaders' individual reports. Insistent requests by delegates that individual members of the leadership should answer oral or written questions on their personal reports were turned down. An opportunity for questions was given, Mr Gorbachev said, but he did not specify when.

The congress will also discuss a new policy document for the party, and new party rules that could change the structure of the leadership by replacing the politburo and the general secretary with a larger presidium with a chairman and two deputies. Mr Gorbachev said yesterday that a preliminary delegates meeting had favoured retaining the present structure, though the final decision would be taken by the congress.

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Photograph, page 10

Swindon will stay in the second division

SWINDON Town football club is to stay in the second division after a Football Association appeal board yesterday decided against relegating it to the third following an inquiry into serious breaches of league regulations.

The club had been denied promotion to the first division and was demoted to the third. Now Sunderland will retain first division status at the expense of Swindon while Tranmere Rovers stay in Division Three.

The decision of the three-man FA appeal board was announced after a six-hour hearing at a London hotel. Swindon had earlier dropped

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up colleges for the 20,000 new English language teachers which Poland wants by the end of the century.

Over the next three weeks the Polish ministers will be initiated into the mysterious workings not only of English, but also of the market economy. The group will spend mornings finding the right words to express their enthusiasm for capitalism, and afternoons in panel discussions with British counterparts finding out how to put it into practice.

Ealing College is world-renowned for ESP - English for Special Purposes - having in the past provided courses for Zairean education inspectors and Algerian artificial limb fitters. The Polish ministers should be relatively easy to accommodate.

"They're not really here for the cultural experience," admitted Alison Piper, the course tutor. "We shall be



President Gorbachev makes a point to delegates at the party congress yesterday

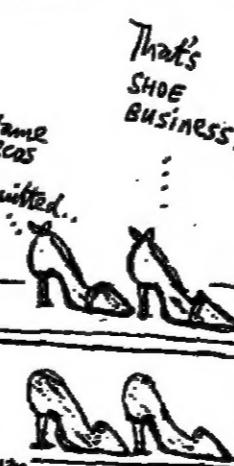
Imelda Marcos cleared

From CHARLES BRENNER
IN NEW YORK

A NEW York jury yesterday acquitted Imelda Marcos, the wife of the late Philippines president, on all charges that she plotted with her late husband to steal more than \$200 million from her country and use the money to buy property in the United States.

In verdicts that amounted to a heavy defeat for government prosecutors, the jury also exonerated Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian financier and arms dealer, of all charges that he committed fraud by helping the Marcoses conceal the purchase of four Manhattan skyscrapers. The outcome of the trial is certain to raise doubts about the merits of the prosecution against General Manuel Noriega, the Panamanian former head of state and US ally now

Confined on page 22, col 4



calm

Patten eases three poll tax caps

By DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government yesterday relaxed spending limits imposed on three charge-capped councils by giving them permission to spend an additional £7 million in total this year.

Chris Patten, the environment secretary, said in a Commons written answer that he had decided to ease the spending constraints after listening to representations from the London boroughs of Brent and Southwark and Wigan council, Greater Manchester.

Brent council in north London, which is politically "hung" after widespread Conservative victories in the May

municipal elections, will now be allowed to spend £244.2 million which is £5.1 million less than it said it needed but £2.5 million more than the figure set out in the original capping proposal. Charge payers will get a reduction of £26 on their £396 poll tax bills.

Labour controlled Southwark is also to be permitted to spend £2.5 million above the original capping level announced in the spring. Its capped budget of £229.4 million will be £11.6 million less than it sought. Poll tax bills of £390 will be cut by £71.

Wigan, which set a poll tax of £382 and a budget of £200.6 million will now be allowed to spend £192.6 million. £2

million more than before. The £382 poll tax bills will be cut by £34.

Mr Patten went on to confirm the caps and spending levels for the other 13 councils which had refused to accept the figures proposed. A further five authorities had accepted their capping.

Yesterday's announcement was made as the minister laid formal capping orders for 16 councils before the Commons. He is pressing ahead even though the House of Lords has yet to hear a challenge to his capping powers being brought by the councils. MPs will debate the orders in a fortnight's time.

Solution closer, page 2

Philips workforce at risk in Britain

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

EIGHT British factories with a workforce of 6,000 are at risk in cuts, mainly among European operations, ordered by Philips, the troubled Dutch electronics conglomerate.

Philips said yesterday it will plunge to losses of about 2 billion guilders (£651.4 million) this year against profits of 1.37 billion guilders (£421m) as it restructures information systems, including computers, and components divisions.

In only a matter of weeks as profits have eroded Philips has had to re-write the bill for restructuring from 400 billion guilders (£123m) to 2.7 billion guilders (£830.7m) to be set against 1990 profits. Most of 10,000 job losses out of a total workforce of nearly 300,000 worldwide will be taken by Europe. It could be several months before detailed decisions are made on job cuts.

The sweeping action by Philips was announced at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Eindhoven. The profits slide has prompted the early retirement of Cor van der Klugt, the president and chairman. Jan Timmer, head of the consumer products division, has taken over.

It would be cutbacks in components manufacture that would hit the British operations which have a total workforce of just over 17,000. There are, though, hopes at the UK headquarters that its operations may not be as badly affected as some because measures to produce a leaner organization are already well advanced.

Philips challenge, page 25

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getting them to talk about the problems of Poland and to articulate their solutions.

The course is tailor-made for the differing ability levels of the six. Henryk Chmielak, secretary of state at the Central Office of Planning, has achieved considerable fluency by practising English for several months at home. His colleague Bronislaw Kamiński, the environment minister, was less assured. Asked about the standard of his English, Mr Kamiński explained through Krzysztof Lutostanski, vice-chairman of the main statistical office, that he did not understand the question.

Bringing Poles to Ealing is not particularly remarkable, since the borough has one of the largest Polish communities in Britain. The ministers will be chaperoned by their course tutors to prevent them lapsing into their native

language with local people. But at their first lunch break, the ministers were delighted to find that their waitress was born in Poland.

Mr Chmielak, however, was clearly looking forward to exploring British society. "We expect to extend our pub interests," he said confidently.

The ministers are boarding with local (English-speaking) families because, as Miss Piper explained, "it's part of the methodology that they have breakfast in English".

Just to show how far he had got after a morning's work, Marek Borowski, under-secretary at the ministry of internal trade, volunteered his impressions. "London," he said to the laughter and applause of his colleagues, "is a very big town."

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Photograph, page 22

T 0307

She's not crying because she's blind. She's crying because you're deaf.

You're looking at a picture of a very plucky little girl.

She's also a very lucky little girl.

When she was 13 months old, Michelle was found to have a tumour in her left eye.

The medical name for it is retinoblastoma and it's as nasty as it sounds.

Left alone it would almost certainly have killed Michelle, which left the doctors with no choice.

They removed her eye and replaced it with an artificial one.

Even then she wasn't out of the wood.

A tumour in one eye often leads to a tumour in the other.

For years afterwards, Michelle and her parents lived with the fear that one day her luck might run out.

Even so, it's not herself that Michelle feels sorry for.

What upsets her is that children with her condition are still being born.

That there are still over a quarter of a million people registered blind or partially sighted in this country.

And that every day another forty swell their ranks.

The cause isn't very hard to find.

Over the last twenty years, treatment to prevent or cure blindness has changed dramatically.

Curiously, the public's attitude to blindness has not.

There's a feeling that it's one of those unavoidable Acts of God, a cruel trick of fate, Kismet.

And if you're unlucky enough to go blind, then blind you stay.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Michelle was looked after by doctors at the world famous Moorfields Eye Hospital in the City Road.

Three miles away across town in Judd Street, is the Institute of Ophthalmology, Moorfields' research arm.

And in the rarified world of ophthalmological research, it's equally famous.

The people working here have been



responsible for some of the most important advances of recent years in the treatment of blinding diseases.

The technique of implanting plastic lenses to cure cataracts, for example.

The discovery that the puppy dog worm, toxocara canis, was blinding young children.

The connection between excess oxygen at birth and the incidence of blindness in premature babies.

The invention of the first diode 'suitcase' laser.

Not to mention countless surgical procedures now being used at Moorfields.

As you read this, they're on the verge of even more important breakthroughs.

But sadly, that's where they'll stay, unless we can raise £42 million quickly.

The building on Judd Street is now too small, too badly equipped and too far away from Moorfields. Although the Institute attracts

the world's top eye specialists, there's nowhere to put them.

Some are working in corridors, most are using obsolete equipment and none have adequate laboratory and workshop facilities.

Worst of all, they're separated from the people they're trying to help by three miles of busy London traffic.

The solution is simple, but expensive.

Move the Institute to a new building smack next to Moorfields, where there'll be plenty of room for all the offices, labs, libraries and lecture rooms.

Fill it with the latest equipment.

Staff it with enough trained technicians.

Found new Chairs in Molecular Genetics, Cell Biology, Developmental Neurobiology and Inherited Retinal Disorders. (That'll please Michelle.)

Then let the researchers get on with it.

The result will be a centre of excellence into the prevention and cure of blinding diseases that will be the envy of the world.

Our patron, The Duke of York, has recently launched The

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THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT APPEAL

Firm thrives as Japanese know-how brings startling results

JOHN Young was at his wits end over how to deal with seven operators whose assembly line was turning out vital components beset with faults for a leading motor manufacturer.

Mr Young, managing director of Acco Cables, took the obvious steps for the boss of a light engineering company: he checked the equipment, the running of the assembly line and finally he put pressure on his workers to get the improvements urgently needed. But nothing worked. Then he turned to ideas learnt from working with Nissan, the Japanese car manufacturer, which his factory at Stourport, Hereford and Worcester, supplies.

The operators were taken away from the factory for a week of discussions between themselves and their managers. When they returned, the assembly line worked perfectly. There has not been a single defective component in 10 months, yet Acco did not change the assembly process. The secret, Mr Young

said, was that the operators understood for the first time how the quality of their individual job affected the final quality of the component delivered to the customer and the reputation and profitability of Acco.

What Mr Young and his workforce have done is to adapt the philosophy preached by Nissan of "kaizen", meaning continuous improvement, which applies to everyone from the cleaner to the managing director.

That one assembly line is a microcosm of the way British industry may need to change to meet the challenges of increasing Japanese and European competition after 1992.

The rewards are clear. Acco will see turnover from its Nissan business triple to £1 million and is supplying additional equipment as output improves and Nissan's confidence in the business grows. In fact, Nissan's confidence in European suppliers — including 120 in Britain — has grown to such an extent

Nissan has achieved remarkable productivity improvements by spreading Japanese methods used in its car factory at Washington, Tyne and Wear, to its key British components suppliers. Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent, went to one factory to discover how changes to increase output by 70 per cent were identified in just 10 days.

that it is spending more than £600 million annually.

Changing the traditional working patterns of a long-established company was not easy. Acco Cables has been a successful manufacturing business since 1906. In 1924, the company started supplying cables to the motor industry, business which is still its main line. The firm lists such leading car groups as Rover, Land Rover, General Motors, Ford and Jaguar among its customers for brake and clutch cables.

However, Mr Young says that the Stourport factory was making products for a long time of "mediocre quality, poor delivery and reasonable prices". Three years after adding Nissan to the

customer list and working closely with it, Acco has "superb delivery and high quality" allied to its already excellent engineering resources.

Mr Young says that the confidence shown by Nissan in its suppliers is crucial to the vast improvements in productivity. In keeping with the Japanese social system, Acco has a job for life: providing it hits the demanding quality targets set by Nissan.

Nissan also disregarded the fact that Acco's product was more expensive than components which could be imported from Japan. Instead, Nissan worked with Acco to improve output and thus lower prices. Nissan did not impose its methods but suggested improvements to

12 suppliers, including Acco which was selected for special help because of its executives' willingness to change.

Nissan sent two of its specialists from the Washington factory to examine Acco's assembly line which will make handbrake cables for 70,000 Bluebird cars this year. The specialists were Georgies, well versed in the ways of the British industry but trained in Japan.

They worked closely with Mr Young and his management team to identify manufacturing problems then left Acco to make the improvements. Mr Young started with an assembly line considered to be working well with two shifts of five operators making 224 cables an hour.

Each shift was asked to study the way the others worked, then all the operators were video-taped and allowed to scrutinise the results.

Mr Young said: "They watched the tape and each one spotted where one operator could carry out one operation quicker than another. The result was not

to make massive changes. The operators themselves made minor adjustments that they thought would work better."

The outcome was startling. Productivity is up to 300 cables an hour and will soon peak at 380 an improvement of 70 per cent. The rate of defects is down from 7 per cent to 1.5 and there are improvements still to come.

Too often, Mr Young says, engineers dream up elegant solutions to manufacturing problems but the gap between management and workforce means the changes are useless because the assembly line workers cannot operate them.

"What we learnt from Nissan is that wholesale changes do not have to be made to make for continuous improvement. Instead, we have bridged the gap between all sections of the workforce so that we all know what we have to do to survive. And surviving is important in the components business at a time when there is bound to be a shake-out in the industry," he said.

TONY WHITE

Woman is run down by train and lives

BRITISH Transport Police were yesterday searching for a woman who was apparently run over by a high-speed express train and then walked away.

The woman, believed to have been attempting suicide, lay down between the tracks in front of an InterCity 125 travelling through Baglan, West Glamorgan, at 100mph, on its way from Swansea to Paddington.

The driver stopped the train about a mile further down the line, and looked for a body. The woman, however, had vanished. Some coins, a skirt and a key were later found.

Inspector Steve Nancarrow said yesterday: "The train must have caught and ripped off her clothing but amazingly, we believe, left her unharmed. The woman must have left the scene immediately afterwards. We fear it was a suicide attempt. We must find this lady before she tries it again." The woman was described as middle-aged, elderly, dressed in green and carrying a dark-coloured coat.

Damages for injured girls

A GIRL who was seriously brain damaged when she was hit by a car was yesterday awarded £380,000 in High Court damages. Theresa Miles, now aged 17, of Wallerton, West Sussex, was 11 when the accident happened.

• Sonia Sampath, aged nine, of Clapham, south west London, won £545,000 from West Lambeth Health Authority yesterday after suffering brain damage at birth through lack of oxygen. She was born at St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth.

Woman set ablaze

A WOMAN was severely burnt yesterday when petrol was poured over her and set alight. She was taken by helicopter to the burns unit at the Woolwich Military hospital, south London.

Police said the incident, at Burgess Hill, West Sussex, was being treated as attempted murder. A man was last night being questioned.

Body found

Police are trying to identify the body of a man in his 30s found yesterday in undergrowth at Box Hill, a beauty spot near Dorking, Surrey. A post-mortem examination is being held.

Poll tax charges

Hundreds of people in Margaret Thatcher's home town of Grantham, Lincolnshire, are being taken to court for non-payment of poll tax. A special court is to be held in the town on July 13.

That's cricket

Villagers at Stedham, West Sussex, had their work cut out after challenging Kerry Packer, the Australian entrepreneur and local landowner, to a game of cricket. Mr Packer's team, which won by 59 runs, included Imran Khan, Clive Lloyd and Tony Greig.

Owl warning

An Eagle Owl with a five-foot wingspan which escaped during a display at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, could attack domestic pets, police said yesterday.

Old gold stolen

The 600-year-old gold badge of office of the deputy mayor of Northampton Josef Racca has been stolen from his home.

Shelduck watch

Birdwatchers are arriving in Gloucestershire to see the largest group of Shelduck to have gathered on the Severn estuary.



Dr Runcie and David Bellamy at Lambeth Palace yesterday for the launch of the Scouts' Green Charter for Youth

Appeal for Scouts to back green charter

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Archbishop of Canterbury and the environmentalist David Bellamy, himself a former wearer of the woggle, have called on the 16 million Scouts in the world to back a Green Charter for Youth and to be prepared to protect the world environment.

Dr Robert Runcie and the celebrated botanist urged young people around the world and all religions to unite behind the charter. Professor Bellamy said: "With 16 million Scouts worldwide behind it, we are going to win the environmental race. If we don't, the world will fall to pieces."

Mr MacGregor is considering how to restore negotiating rights taken away from teachers in 1987 after two years of industrial action. He favours national negotiations but has said he would consider a pay review body if all six unions agreed. The government

"All religions of the world can unite in being people of hope. There's always a danger of people being doom and gloom merchants but the religious message is one of hope."

The seven-point action programme, backed by Britain's main Christian denominations, the Jewish faith, the Greek Orthodox Church and the Buddhist order, pledges to recycle resources, safeguard the environment, improve habitats for wildlife, protect the countryside, replant tree cover, contribute to the international awareness of environmental dangers, and care for endangered species. The campaign, devised by Professor Bellamy, is Britain's contribution to World Scout Environmental Year.

The Chief Scout, Garth Morrison, said: "The Soviet youth movement, the Komsomol, is coming to us for help with its organisation and we hope it will learn about our approach to the environment." He hoped that businesses would help to sponsor green initiatives undertaken by Britain's 700,000 Scouts. Scouts have planted 200 trees in the grounds of Lambeth Palace.

British fishermen claim "quota-hopping" has cost them millions in lost income. The hearing is expected to last two to three days.

Legal Brief, page 34

Free-market school pay forecast

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SCHOOLS will soon be operating like businesses, hiring staff they need at salary rates above the national minimum, a right-wing pressure group said yesterday.

Stuart Sexton, who was political adviser to Lord Joseph when he was education secretary, said free market forces would eventually lead to schools setting their own pay scales. Mr Sexton, director of the education unit of the Institute of Economic Affairs, said whatever was decided by Doug McAvoy, the 170,000-strong National Union of Teachers, and Peter Dawson, of the 40,000-strong Professional Association of Teachers, the two union leaders representing divergent wings of the profession.

Mr McAvoy, who was at the press conference to launch the pamphlet, is in favour of a national joint negotiating council. He says: "Negotiating rights must be restored and the principle of nationally negotiated salary scales must not be undermined. I am firmly opposed to any suggestion that teachers should be deprived of the right to strike. The arrangements made for negotiating their pay and conditions of service and the attitude taken by the employers and the government should be such that the neces-

sity to strike is obviated."

Mr Dawson believes a negotiating body would lead to further industrial action. "There will be those who set out to deliver an agreement that the government will reject and will do it for political purposes. A new negotiating machine would be used as a political weapon to generate political conflict," he says.

For the past three years teachers' pay has been settled by the government after recommendations from the interim advisory committee but Mr McGregor is determined to introduce new negotiating machinery for 1991/2. It is unlikely that all six unions will agree on a pay review body. The NUT would never give up its right to strike and other unions do not believe the government would sanction a satisfactory pay review body.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said:

"We would accept a full pay review body but it is not on offer. We wish it was."

Peter Smith of the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association, said: "The pay review body is a sideshow and would be nothing more than the Independent Advisory Committee in permanent session. Nobody wants that."

• More help is likely to be given to local authorities to reduce truancy in England and Wales, Alan Howarth, schools minister, said yesterday. He told a conference of education welfare officers that the government would consider increasing the annual £2 million grant to local authorities to tackle truancy.

He said: "No amount of innovation will bring any benefit to pupils who do not attend school regularly."

Teachers' Pay (Institute of Economic Affairs), 2 Lord North Street, London, SW1P 3LE, £5

Leading article, page 15



A preparatory study of 1522 newly attributed to Rosso Florentino for his Florentine altarpiece, The Madonna and Child Enthroned with Saints, which fetched £40,000 at Sotheby's London yesterday

Giotto 'catapulted' back into space

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN scientists yesterday achieved a world first in space flight by catapulting Giotto, the space probe that four years ago swept past the eye of Halley's Comet, out of the Earth's gravitational field towards a target 126 million miles away.

Officials at the European Space Agency's operations centre in Darmstadt, West Germany, announced that at 12.01 local time the probe, which was 136,000 miles above the planet, was successfully redirected to intercept Comet Grigg-Skjellerup in two years.

The feat marks the culmination of four

years of planning by ESA scientists who, instead of abandoning Giotto after the Halle fly-past, put the ship's systems into "hibernation" and began scheming for a future mission. Several British experiments, including some from Sheffield and Kent universities and University College London, are on board.

Comet Grigg-Skjellerup, named after the New Zealand and South African scientists who observed the heavenly body in 1909 and 1922, was identified as a feasible target after it was established that the probe and the comet's orbit would cross near the Sun in July 1992.

By catapulting Giotto, scientists believe they will bring the probe within 600

miles of the comet. The manoeuvre was made possible by a slight alteration in February of the craft's trajectory and a fortunate surfeit of fuel. Two of the craft's nine on-board experiments were damaged during the initial mission and the probe's camera, which took spectacular pictures in 1986, is also not working.

Nevertheless, the space agency believes that the extended mission will still provide valuable insights into the dust and gas clouds, magnetic fields and particles that surround such comets.

After yesterday's "slingshot" the craft will again be shut down to cut costs until 1992 when scientists plan to reactivate the ship with a powerful radio signal.

THE journalist David Blundy was wearing a dark blue shirt similar to those worn by rebel troops when he was shot, probably by government soldiers, while covering fighting in El Salvador, an inquest in London was told yesterday.

Bill Gentile, a US photographer for *Newsweek*, described the moments before the death of Mr Blundy, of *The Sunday Correspondent*, on a video played at St Pancras coroner's court. "I believe David was killed by government forces," he said.

Although based in Washington, Mr Blundy, aged 44, frequently travelled to Central America. Mr Gentile said that on last November 17 he encountered Mr Blundy in Mezicanos, a working-class district in San Salvador. Government troops were trying to maintain control after a big guerrilla offensive.

"The government-controlled zone was very tense," he said. The two of them, with four other foreign journalists, began walking towards the government commander for information but then "a single shot rang out and was followed by a short burst of automatic weapon fire". Mr Blundy was caught in an unprotected position in the middle of a crossroads. His 4in frame and dark blue shirt made him an easy target.

Mr Gentile said the others tried to get Mr Blundy to safety. "I shouted 'journalists, don't shoot' in Spanish and we waved white flags in the air. I heard David say 'get me out of here', and

this was the first and last thing I heard him say." A Spanish television crew van took Mr Blundy to a nearby hospital. He was operated on but died later that day.

Dr Peter Venetis, a pathologist, said Mr Blundy died from two gun shot wounds to the chest and abdomen.

Mr Gentile said although they were "in a very tense situation", they were clearly identifiable as journalists from their equipment and white flags.

He did not see Mr Blundy being shot but he believed the sound of fire came from an area held by the government troops. He said the government troops "had accused foreign journalists on a regular basis of being sympathetic to anti-government rebels".

An investigation was carried out by Det Insp Robert Webster, attached to the International and Organised Crime Branch, New Scotland Yard. He said he was hampered because a number of government troops he would have liked to have spoken to were being held in jail in connection with the murder of six Jesuit priests. It was impossible to find out the identity of the gunman, he said.

The coroner, Dr Douglas Chambers, recorded a verdict of "misadventure" on Mr Blundy, who was divorced with two daughters and came from Slindon, West Sussex.

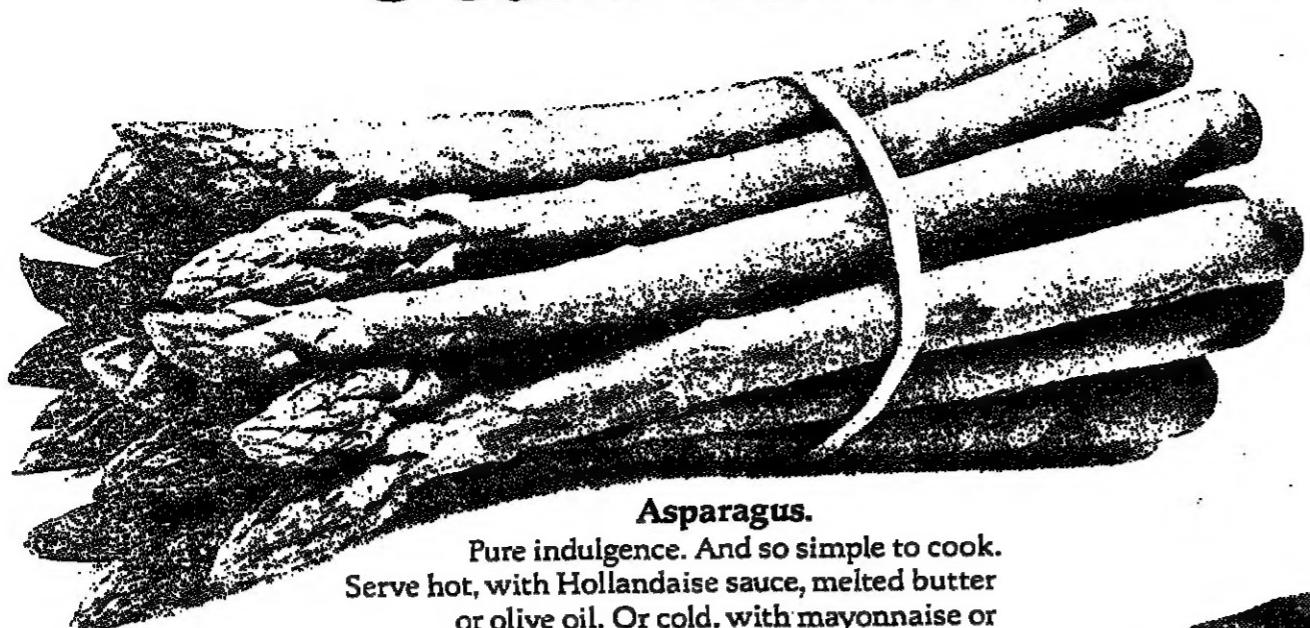
"This is the most clear example of someone in the course of duty entering a course of conduct which is dangerous," he said.

Owl warning
An Eagle Owl with a five-foot wingspan which escaped during a display at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, could attack domestic pets, police said yesterday.

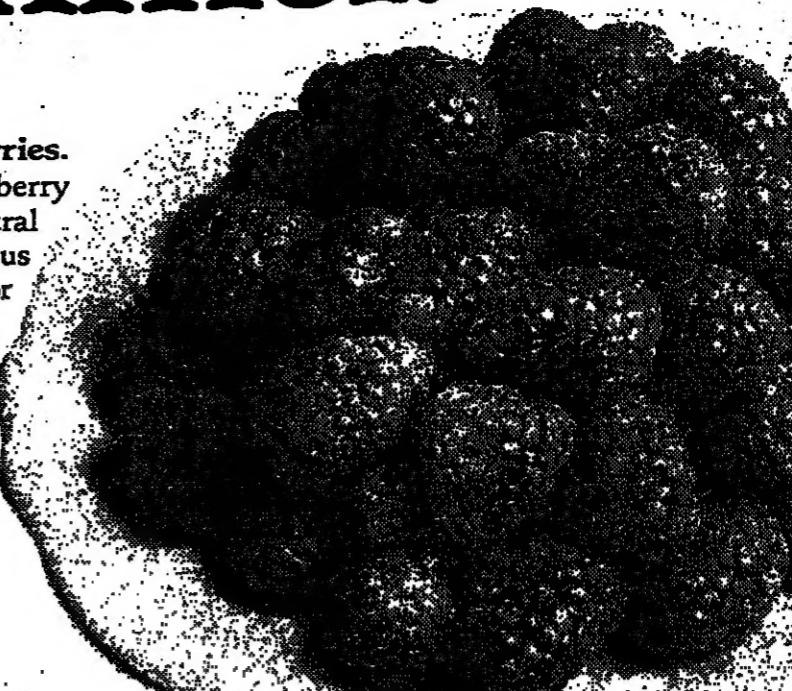
Old gold stolen
The 600-year-old gold badge of office of the deputy mayor of Northampton Josef Racca has been stolen from his home.

Shelduck watch
Birdwatchers are arriving in Gloucestershire to see the largest group of Shelduck to have gathered on the Severn estuary.

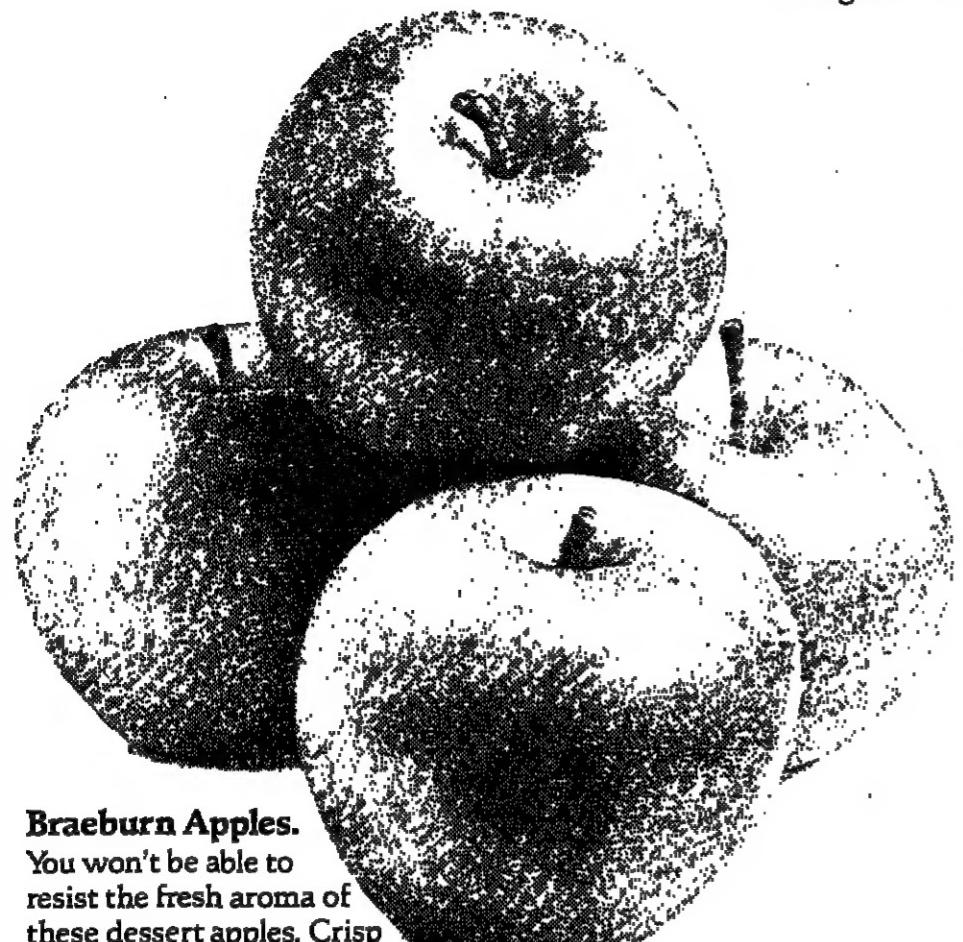
With Sainsbury's, one swallow can make a summer.

**Asparagus.**

Pure indulgence. And so simple to cook. Serve hot, with Hollandaise sauce, melted butter or olive oil. Or cold, with mayonnaise or vinaigrette dressing.

**Raspberries.**

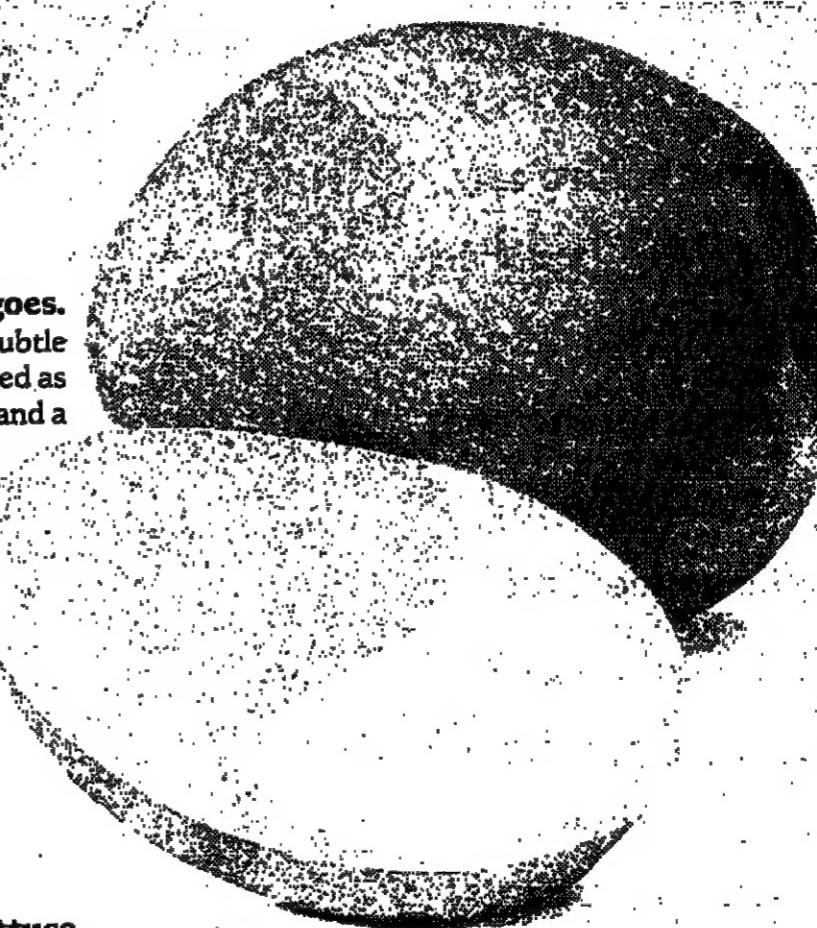
A delicate deep pink berry with a sharp natural flavour. They're delicious in fruit salads or perfect in pie fillings.

**Braeburn Apples.**

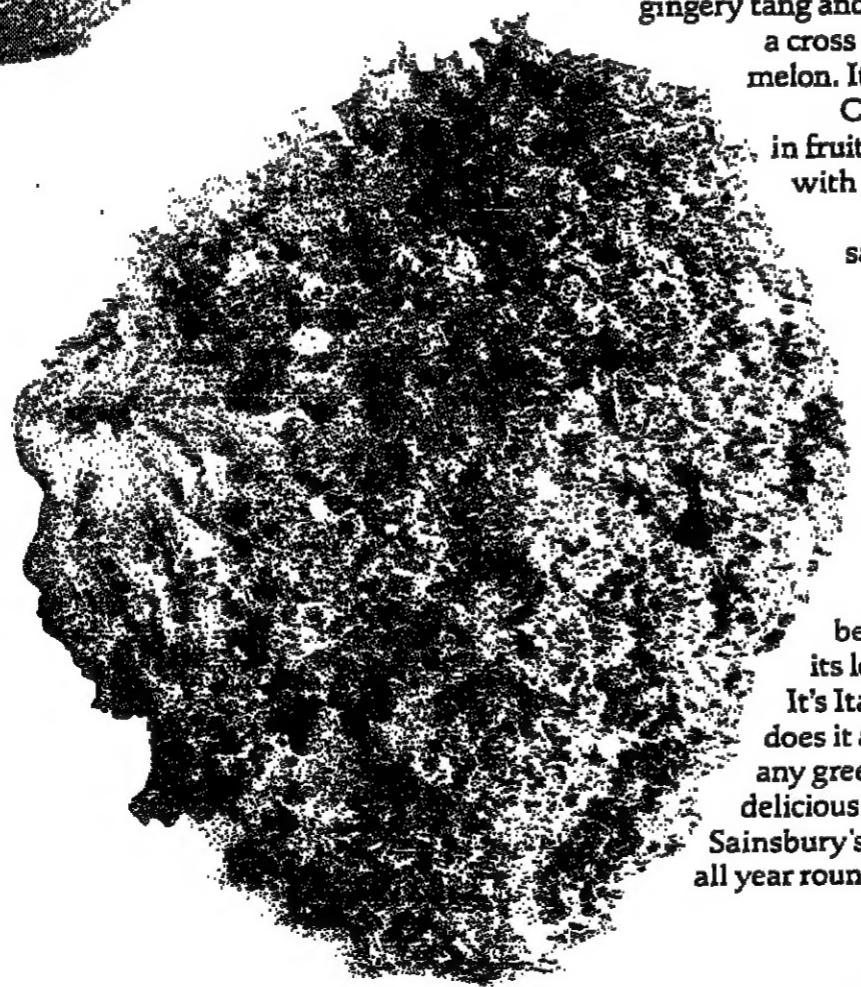
You won't be able to resist the fresh aroma of these dessert apples. Crisp and juicy, with such a distinctive flavour, they taste even better than you ever expected.

**Charentais Melons.**

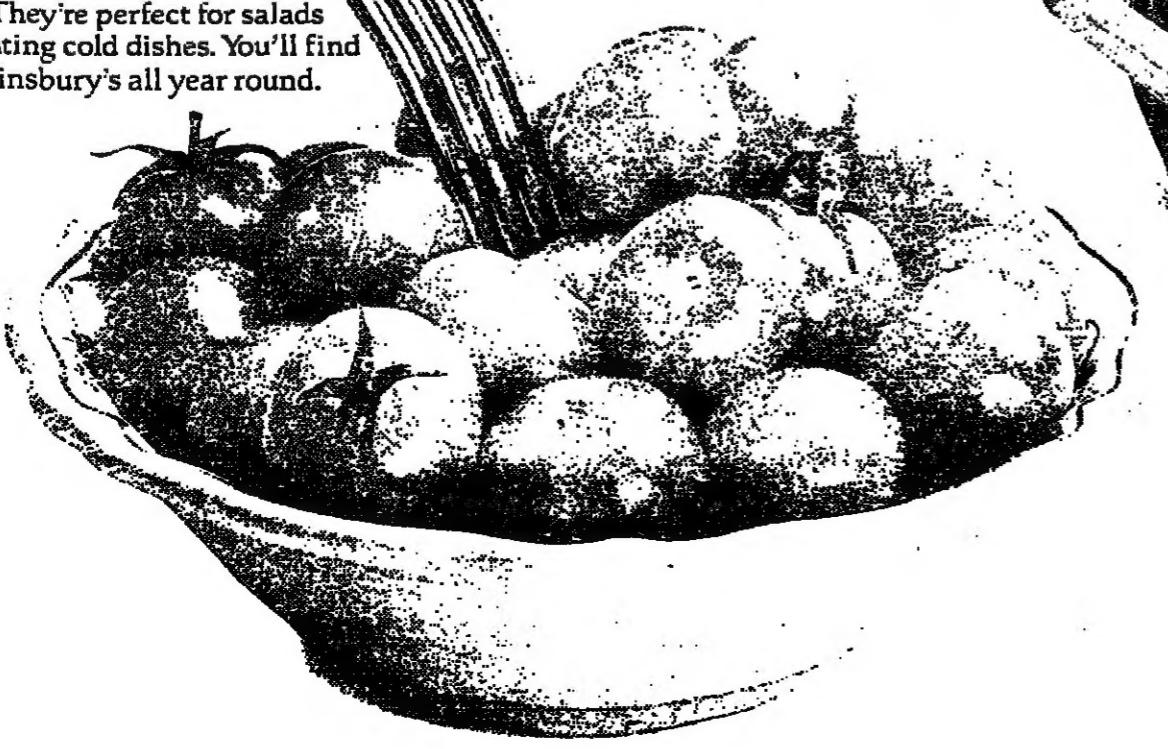
Distinctive in appearance the Charentais melon is grown in the French province of La Charente. Inside, it has a succulent orange flesh which is sweet to taste and full of flavour.

**Mangoes.**

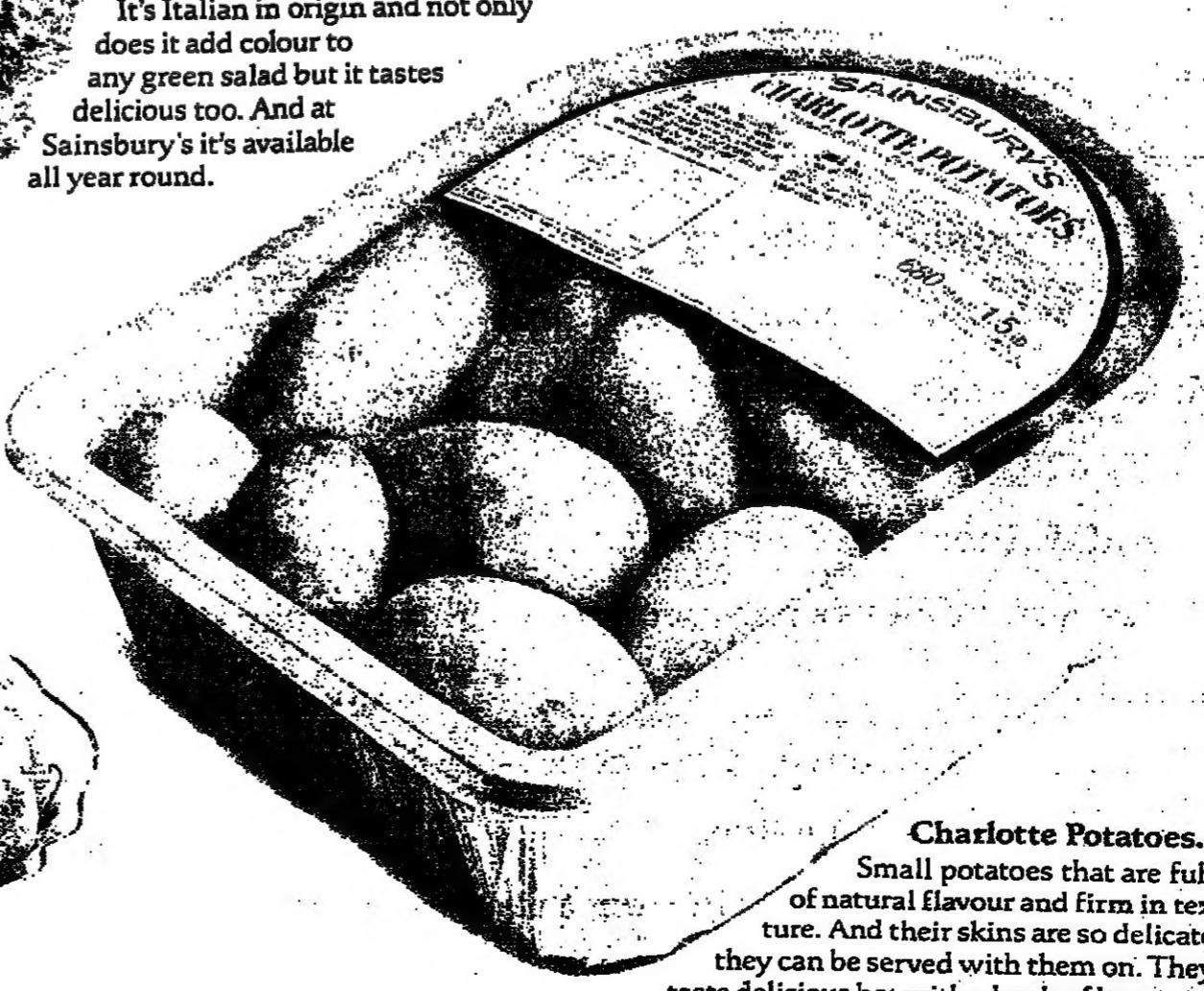
This exotic fruit has a subtle gingery tang and has been described as a cross between a peach and a melon. It's rich in vitamin C and is delicious in fruit salads, served with Parma ham or used to make sauces and jams.

**Lollo Rosso Lettuce.**

This lettuce isn't blushing because it saw the salad dressing. Its leaves are naturally red. It's Italian in origin and not only does it add colour to any green salad but it tastes delicious too. And at Sainsbury's it's available all year round.

**Cherry Tomatoes.**

Small in size but full of flavour, our cherry tomatoes are sweet and juicy. They're perfect for salads and decorating cold dishes. You'll find them at Sainsbury's all year round.

**Charlotte Potatoes.**

Small potatoes that are full of natural flavour and firm in texture. And their skins are so delicate they can be served with them on. They taste delicious hot with a knob of butter, or cold in salads.

Sainsbury's Summer Living.

Newton
denies
dole
sell-off

Research on
teenagers

Homes advice

£1bn arts plan

Football law

Whip vote

Parliament today

Civil ser
to be

JO LONG as the government have observed the talents of senior civil servants and ministers should be available on their retirement to the private sector. Richard Lane, former minister, said during question time, he was told by one Conservative MP that complete independence was not confined to Opposition MPs.

Mr Lane said that he had no plans to re-enter the public sector, having accepted an appointment of retired civil servants to senior positions in companies with whose cultures he had dealt during their public service careers. The rules were kept under review, and have been revised last year.

Alan Beith, civil service spokesman for the Liberal Democrats, said that if he was offered a civil service job he would turn it down when the ministers who offered it were not in the

Leaders
Over ER

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF

LABOUR former cabinet mem

ber of sweeping under the

brush entry into the exchange

Peter Shore said Labour had

agreed to negotiate the bound

The Labour leadership's ent

opposition on the left and right

at the launch at Westminster

Labour government would en

terprise a currency reserve crisis

The issue of the pamphlet

the issues involved in unco

ing the ERM said. "The govern

ment swept under the carpet

fixed exchange rate - which is

German economic superpower

Labour's conditions for ERM e

operation and entry to central bank

ensured that British goods bee

الجامعة

DW

Newton denies dole sell-off

Newspaper reports suggesting that the government is to privatise unemployment benefit were dismissed by Tony Newton, social security secretary, at question time.

He said that the reports were based on one pamphlet from one body, the Adam Smith Institute, and there was "no basis" for the suggestion.

Research on teenagers

The government intended to commission independent research into the operation of income support and Youth Training Scheme provision for people aged 16 and 17. It was announced in the Lords. Lord Henley, a social security junior minister, said details would be announced soon and the research would be ready by early next year.

The announcement came during discussion of amendments on third reading of the Social Security Bill. The bill was read the third time.

Homes advice

The Home Office is conducting a study with the Metropolitan Police to establish recent trends in arrests of homeless people and how the police might be helped to identify accommodation and other services to which homeless people can be referred. Peter Lloyd, under-secretary, Home Office, said in a written reply.

£1 bn arts plan

The government's response to the suggestion of a £1 billion plan by Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, to restore key historic and cultural buildings will be given by Richard Luce, the arts minister, during tomorrow's debate on the arts and heritage, he told MPs.

Football law

Parliament may be asked in the next session, in the light of Lord Justice Taylor's Hillsborough report, to make illegal at football matches the throwing of missiles, chanting of racial or obscene abuse, and touting for ticket sales without the permission of the home club.

Whip vote

Labour peers are voting this week to decide whether Lord Carter or Lord Graham of Edmonton will become Opposition chief whip in the Lords after the death of Lord Ponsonby. The result will be announced on Thursday.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; prime minister. Debates on Opposition motions on schools and on housing. Lords (2.30): Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) bill, committee, first day.

Civil servants not to be barred

SO LONG as the proprieties were observed, the talents of senior civil servants and ministers should be available, on their retirement, to the private sector, Richard Luce, civil service minister, said during question time.

He was told by one Conservative MP that concern about the subject was not confined to Opposition MPs.

Mr Luce said that he had no plans to revise the rules governing appointment of retired civil servants to senior positions in companies with whose subjects they had dealt during their public service careers. The rules were kept under review, and had been revised last year.

Alan Beith, civil service spokesman for the Liberal Democrats, said that it was strange for civil servants to be barred from certain jobs for two years when the ministers who received their advice and often rejected it, were not in that

East needs hundreds of billions, MPs told

HUNDREDS of billions of pounds will be required to reorganise the economies of Eastern Europe and some of the money will have to come from the resources of those countries, David Howell, chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee, told MPs yesterday.

The prime minister, who had talked of aid once structural reform had taken place, failed to grasp that a house could be built only if the bricks were provided in the first place.

Poland and Hungary faced "awesome problems" servicing debt repayments. It would be all but impossible for Poland to succeed unless some of its debts were written off.

David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Ind SDP) said that the dynamism behind the integration of the two Germanies had been amazing.

None of them could be certain that Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which had made a commitment to democracy, would succeed. That they should succeed in making the transformation was of fundamental importance, but he had seen no thrust to buttress democracy in those countries.

"That is the basis and the only basis upon which one can get economic growth and reform going. Without a hard currency there is little hope of the Soviet Union checking its downward slide."

The suggestion that billions of dollars of aid should be given to the Soviet Union now might sound good rhetoric, but it would not have much effect.

If democratic development in the Soviet republics failed and the Soviet Union was allowed to stow, that could bubble over into tribal wars that would affect Western Europe.

Ann Clwyd, Labour's spokeswoman on development and co-operation, said that in Eastern Europe today there was excitement, uncertainty, some chaos, but everywhere hope.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe had looked at a possible "Marshall plan" for Eastern Europe, costing some £17 billion a year for four years, and in January the European Community outlined a programme costing about £14 billion.

"It is a tragedy that sums of this order seem to be too big and too challenging for the present government and the prime minister to take on board. The pace of change is simply too much for them. The prime minister, in particular, is out of sync and out of sympathy with the needs and challenges of the age in which we now live."

It was important that aid, in the form of grants, know-how, equity-financing, joint ventures or balance of payments support, should be targeted carefully.

The government should give an assurance that aid to Eastern Europe would not be at the expense of the third world, not just in this year, for which there had been assurances, but in the years to come.

The immediate provision of credit to the Soviet Union could obviously help President Gor-

E EUROPE AID

bachev to buy time for perestroika. "The sooner that Britain and other countries seek to bring the Soviet Union into the orbit of the world's financial communities, the better."

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Children from homeless families making their point during a demonstration at the environment department in London yesterday

Tory peers attack RSC

ROYAL Shakespeare Company productions were criticised by two Conservative peers during questions in the Lords.

Lord Beloff (C) said that if the company put on Shakespeare properly it would attract large audiences and, perhaps, be able to do without subsidies.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) agreed: "As a regular Stratford goer for many years, I have observed that some of the young producers produce productions which are so unconventional that they become a send-up of the play itself and spoil the basic attraction of the plays."

Lady Tramplington, a government spokesman on the arts, said that this was a matter for the board of management of the Royal Shakespeare Company. The arts were booming as never before. Annual attendances at subsidised performances in England had increased from more than seven million in 1984-85 to more than nine million now.

Private sponsorship of arts bodies provided additional resources and was not a replacement for state money from the Arts Council.

The Arts Council grant was above the rate of inflation. Royal Shakespeare Company funding was a matter for the council which, this financial year, had given the company an extra 11 per cent, taking its grant to more than £6 million. "Every organisation must operate within the resources available to it."

Welcome for pact on ozone layer

ENVIRONMENT

governments that they join the protocol marks a new phase in international co-operation on major environmental issues.

"I believe that, having reached agreement on the ozone problem, we can now move on and try to reach agreement on the other, more difficult, environmental problems that we face, such as global warming."

Mr Gould said he welcomed the fact that the principle of financial help for the third world had been established. Welcome though the agreement was, it would not of itself save the ozone layer.

Mr Patten said that a follow-up to the Montreal protocol on the phasing out of CFCs marked an important step forward in the effort to deal with the ozone problem.

The decisions had marked a unique achievement in environmental diplomacy. Never before had the international community reached agreement on such a package.

"It brings together tight controls on chemicals which have previously played a vital role in our economic development. Financial support for developing countries and a commitment to helping those countries adopt and adapt to the new technology that has to be employed in making and using substitute chemicals."

The fact that nearly 60 countries from the developed and developing world succeeded in reaching agreement on this issue, and that the Indian and Chinese delegations said that they would recommend to their

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Kremlin hint at solution to dispute on Kuril Islands

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

NEARLY 45 years after Soviet troops seized the Kuril Islands in the Pacific Ocean, from Japan, there are growing signs in Moscow that the Kremlin may be prepared to strike a deal with Tokyo over their disputed sovereignty.

A recent article in *Pravda*, by one of the leading commentators in the Soviet press, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, has suggested turning the strategically important islands into an economic free zone.

"Only a mutually acceptable compromise can help find a way out of the deadlock," wrote Mr Ovchinnikov on Sunday.

"Why not transfer the islands of Iturup, Kunashir, Shikotan and Hahomai under UN trusteeship by proclaiming them a special economic zone jointly owned by the Soviet Union and Japan?"

The islands, located within sight of Japanese territory, are seen as the main obstacle to improvements between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Moscow has established a vast military complex on the islands with air and naval facilities, but in the current atmosphere of disarmament the complex is proving an increasing liability.

In particular, Moscow desperately needs foreign investment to help its flagging economy through its transition to the free market.

Healthy trade relations with Japan will be key to the Soviet economy's long-term performance in foreign trade, but Moscow knows that it will never attract the full technical and financial investments it needs while the dispute over the islands remains unsolved.

Although there are very few Japanese still living on the islands, the issue is a point of great public pride in Japan, which holds an annual national day to mark its seizure.

In August 1945 Soviet airborne forces seized the islands, which Japan has claimed are being held illegally. The subsequent dispute has prevented the two countries from signing a peace

treaty formally ending hostilities.

Although officially the Soviet foreign ministry has denied that a compromise solution involving joint sovereignty is being considered, privately Soviet officials said Moscow would be prepared to consider reducing their forces.

Private talks are expected to take place between the two sides ahead of President Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo next year, the first time a Soviet leader will have visited Japan since the second world war.

● TOKYO: Japan has responded with a diplomatically curbed tip to the suggestion from Moscow. (Joe Joseph writes)

A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman said last night: "Japan does not regard this as a matter for negotiation with the Soviet Union. Our position is that we must have all four islands returned at the same time."

If anything, Japan sees less reason to soften. Tokyo feels that Moscow is desperate enough for Japanese cash and investment to concede first, perhaps soon.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has made it an important element of cold-war politics that there would be no normalization of relations with the Soviet Union until the situation over the islands is resolved. However,

they could now be of little value to Japan, given their barren nature and the presence of a large number of Soviet citizens on them.

The Japanese government has, meanwhile, pushed itself into a corner by insisting on nothing short of full sovereignty and gone to great lengths to impress this on the Japanese public, who might thus be puzzled by anything less than a full retrieval.

It is hard to foresee a real economic role for them while the Japanese government and industry take such a negative view of the prospects of success for Mr Gorbachev's economic reforms.



An anti-communist demonstrator being dragged away from Red Square yesterday at the start of the congress

Cossacks are regrouping for peaceful cultural comeback

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

IN ANY other period of Russian history, the sight of 250 Cossack leaders, dressed in their military tunics and meeting in Moscow, would have meant trouble for someone.

The reputation of these frontiersmen may have lost some of its mystique since their exploits were recounted in Sholokhov's *And Quiet Flows the Don*, and Gogol's *Taras Bulba*. But this week, for the first time since they were sent to labour camps and forcibly relocated under Soviet rule, the Cossacks are being allowed to make a peaceful comeback as part of

Russian people who emerged in the 16th century when they abandoned mainstream society and set up military-style communities on the fringes of the Russian empire.

Devout upholders of the Orthodox faith, their cavalry squadrons were at the forefront of Russian colonial expansion and they became the most feared soldiers of the empire.

Two young Cossacks, who appeared on evening television, even presented themselves in the white uniforms of the Tsarist guard, complete with sabres and cockades.

The Cossacks are a native

revolution, they largely remained loyal to the tsar and thousands were forced to flee the country or stay in their communities and face purges under Stalin in the 1930s.

So great was their hatred for the Bolsheviks that, during the second world war, tens of thousands joined the Russian Liberation Army, supported by the Germans against the Soviet Union.

Today their ambitions seem more modest. The new *ata-man* (chief) of the Union of Cossacks called for the return of Cossack émigrés. One of the most famous in the West was the late actor Yul Brynner.

Gorbachev says Politburo has made mistakes

From ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MOSCOW

The following are excerpts from the first half of President Gorbachev's speech to the 28th Communist party congress:

PERESTROIKA

THE Soviet citizen of today no longer accepts what he merely tolerated in the past. He reacts with understandable alarm and anger to the negative phenomena that, like foam on the surface, accompany the turbulent and basically healthy process of perestroika.

A clear and well-founded answer to the question why this has happened is important for formulating conclusions as to what should be done next and how it should be done. It is also essential in order to fortify people's faith in perestroika. After all, voices can now be heard – even more this is now something like an attitude – claiming that perestroika is to blame for all our present troubles.

In speaking of all this, comrades, I certainly do not want to mitigate assessments or conclusions concerning the activities of the central committee, the Politburo, the communists working in the party, or government and economic bodies in the republics or locally.

We have inherited a heavy legacy. The deplorable state of our lands and economy and the disastrous state of the energy sector ... are not the result of recent years.

There are many things we could have foreseen and there are negative processes, above all, in the economic and social spheres, in inter-ethnic relations, in the sphere of culture and ideology, whose development we could have prevented.

The Politburo does not deny its responsibility for these errors.

We must analyse the situation, and we must see what revolutionary transformations will be made because the USSR is rapidly becoming a second-rate power.

ETHNIC STRIFE

At present, as we embark on a succession of deep ongoing changes in our multinational state, we need tranquillity, peace and co-operation in the interests of all nations. I hope that this appeal of our congress will be heard in all parts of the country.

What we lived through and reflected upon in recent times, has caused us to realise that the updating of the union cannot be confined to mere, even though highly considerable, extension of the rights of the republics and autonomies. What we need is a real union of sovereign states.

BUREAUCRACY

We are being directly oppressed by the bureaucratic sector of the population.

If we do not overcome the resistance of such workers, and there are many in management structures, the situation will worsen.

SHORTAGES

I would subscribe here to everything that is said on this subject and express solidarity with the most scathing criticism.

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SHORAGES

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THE ECONOMY

Improvement of the Soviet economy depends to no small extent on how it integrates in the system of the international division of labour. And the

CHINA, North Korea and Vietnam, Asia's last three hardline communist nations, worried and further isolated by the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, yesterday urged the Soviet party to uphold strict marxism during its 28th congress.

All three are hostile to President Gorbachev's reform policies, and their ruling hardline socialist parties insist on keeping a tight monopoly on power. Vietnam's official daily, *Quan Doi Nhan Dan*, said the congress carried far-reaching significance for the future of communism in the Soviet Union and would have a big impact on the international communist and workers' movement.

Asian plea to uphold marxism

By AGENCIE FRANCE PRESSE

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Contemptuous Le Pen denounces coalition of right-wing challengers

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

Parliamentary elections in good shape. Whether M Mitterrand and a keen personal dislike of each other, is the desire to hang on to power in their respective fiefdoms by stepping on the fingers of eager challengers. No sooner was

the birth of the Union pour la France announced, in fact, than some prominent younger politicians of the right were eagerly conveying their discontent to the press: broadly, if unkindly, stated, they see both M Chirac and M Giscard d'E斯塔ing as ageing losers who will have to be shoved aside if there is to be any hope of getting a conservative back into the Elysée Palace in 1993.

The crude play on words that M Le Pen made about the sound of "Fabius" and "anus" (one of the corpses disinterred at Carpentras had reportedly been impaled by an umbrella) sent the crowd into raptures. So did their leader's furious denunciation of the "shameful" French law forbidding racist declarations, greeted with waving banners that read: "Vote Arab, Vote Socialist" and "Enough of Islam".

Under a blazing sun, the sweating National Front leader produced a vintage performance for the faithful, in a region where he enjoys a particularly strong following. Forget about Jacques Chirac and Valéry Giscard d'E斯塔ing and their so-called federation of the right, roared M Le Pen; true union in France would be achieved without them, or against them if need be, when "the only party worthy of respect" comes to power.

On such occasions, carried away by his own fervour, M Le Pen has been known to deliver obscene or racist remarks more or less on the cuff, which have later landed him in court. This time, the target was Laurent Fabius, the former socialist prime minister who is now president of the national assembly, whose voice was raised particularly

effectively against everything the National Front stood for after the desecration of a Jewish cemetery in Carpentras two months ago.

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But it is not just M Le Pen who sees no real political future for the hastily cobbled together Union pour la France and its aim of presenting a single conservative candidate for the 1995 presidential election.

While the mainstream right's priority must clearly be to overcome the venomous internal feuding that helped President Mitterrand to victory in the past two contests, M Chirac (leader of the Gaullist Rassemblement pour la République) and M Giscard d'E斯塔ing (Union pour la Démocratie Française) no longer strike many observers as having the right stuff of which winners are made.

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World Bank opens office in Poland

From DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

WARSAW – The World Bank yesterday opened an office in Warsaw – its first in Eastern Europe – to administer its lending programme to Poland, and announced a \$250 million (£144 million) loan to help increase energy production and conservation (Our Correspondent writes).

Will Wappenhans, the vice-president, said the office would provide technical assistance and advice on policy, lending operations, coordinating external financial assistance and promotion of direct investment by Western firms.

On January 1 Poland inaugurated its "big bang", a stringent economic stabilisation programme designed to restructure its inefficient economy. It included wage and price freezes which halted triple-digit inflation, but resulted in a 30 per cent decline in the standard of living and increased dissatisfaction among the population. Mr Wappenhans said the World Bank was exploring the possibility of establishing similar missions in other East European countries.

Iran thank-you snubs Britain

Nicosia – President Rafsanjani of Iran has sent thank-you messages to more than 70 heads of state who expressed sympathy or offered help after the recent earthquake. But the list reported by the Iranian news agency, Irna, excluded leaders of such countries as the United States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Britain and Egypt, traditional antagonists which have no diplomatic relations with Iran but joined dozens of other countries in sending relief supplies.

Iran said a seven-year-old girl, rescued after six days under the rubble of her devastated village, came out of a coma yesterday after undergoing brain surgery. (Reuters)

Roh plans visit to north's allies

TOKYO – President Roh Tae-Woo of South Korea is to make unprecedented visits to China and the Soviet Union this year in line with his policy of rapprochement with the communist bloc.

The Sanken Shim bun newspaper said Peking and Moscow had basically agreed to the visits, but would not announce them officially until the last minute to avoid angering their veteran hard-line ally, North Korea. (AFP)

Kosovo defies Serbians to declare breakaway

From AGENCIE FRANCE PRESSE

ALBANIAN legislators in Kosovo province yesterday declared political independence from Serbia but committed themselves to remain in the Yugoslav federation.

The declaration was approved by legislators who had been locked out of the regional parliament. It defied Serbian efforts to tighten control over the Albanian-majority province, where riots have killed more than 50 people in the past year.

The dramatic announcement came just as Serbians were triumphant over the turnout in the weekend referendum, hurriedly convened in order to give the communist regime there a green light to go ahead with the constitution that would abolish the remaining vestiges of

autonomy and put the Albanians under Serbian rule.

The move was quickly rebutted by the Serbian government which, in a statement a few hours later, said the declaration had no legal grounds. It also warned that the Serbian government would undertake all legal steps against "such a destructive policy" without elaborating what the next step might be.

The declaration which Muharem Shabani, a member of the regional parliament, read out, also declared null and void the amendment which the Kosovo parliament endorsed during the state of emergency 18 months ago, giving Serbia greater jurisdiction.

The vote has cast a cloud over the referendum which the Serbian media, even before the results are known, is claiming a triumphant victory for the Serbian nation. In Kosovo, however, the Albanians boycotted the referendum.

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ED PRESS IN MOSCOW

ts main thing is to work for the
convertibility of the rouble.
This should not be put off.

At present, the government
is drawing up proposals for the
entire set of problems related to
economic activity abroad.
This applies to expanding ties
with capitalist countries, and
going over to world prices and
settlements in hard currency.
... This also concerns revision
and introduction of incentives in our co-operation with
Third World countries.

BUREAUCRACY

We are being directly op-
posed by the bureaucratic
sector of the population.
If we do not overcome the
resistance of such workers
and there are many in
management structures, the
situation will worsen.

SHORTAGES

I would subscribe here to
everything that is said on the
subject and express solidarity
with the most scathing criti-
cism. But just banning ex-
portations will not increase the
amount of goods. Yet at the
same time, the situation on
the consumer market, far from
becoming less strained, has in
many cases grown more acute
and become intolerable.

In any case — and the
consequences could have been
less painful if the government
had approached the economic
reform comprehensively, and
had managed to stand up to
the pressure of various in-
dustries and the old ma-
gisterial structures that song
to ... maintain command &
administration.

ETHNIC STRIFE

At present, as we embark
on a succession of deep cuts
changes in our military
state, we need to re-think
the updating of the
army to be identified to us
even though highly un-
stable existence of the
republics are our
partners. What we need is a
series of sovereign states

The most significant
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Gerhard Stoltenberg, the
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Danish assessments of
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The Dutch centre-left coalition
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Under a force reduction
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Bush urges 'last resort' policy on nuclear weapons

By SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON AND MICHAEL EVANS IN LONDON

PRESIDENT Bush has pro-
posed significant changes in
Nato nuclear doctrine which
are intended to prove to
Moscow that the alliance is
adapting to the lowering of the
military threat in Europe.

Implicit in Mrs Thatcher's
acceptance of this proposal is
the concept of flexible
response, under which Nato
would turn to short-range
nuclear weapons if threatened
with conventional defeat,
should be replaced by a new
concept of using tactical
nuclear weapons in Europe
only "as a last resort".

Alliance sources in Brussels
yesterday said the new word
suggested by Mr Bush for
the use of nuclear weapons as
a last resort would make
Nato's nuclear strategy appear
less threatening to Moscow.

British officials emphasized
that this did not mean the
alliance leaders would be
adopting a new strategy of "no
first use" of nuclear weapons.

In his letter, written last
Friday, Mr Bush also pro-
posed a range of measures
designed to show that Nato
was staying abreast of demo-
cratic changes in the Soviet
Union and Eastern Europe.

"But the key phrase we
don't want to lose is that Nato,
for the foreseeable future, will
keep a mix of nuclear and
conventional forces in Europe,"
the official said. According to
senior Whitehall sources, Mrs
Thatcher has "no hang-up"

about the prospect of a total
withdrawal of US nuclear
artillery, one of the measures
proposed by Mr Bush at the
summit.

These included accrediting
East European and Soviet
diplomats to Nato and cutting
alliance forces close to the
borders between the two blocs.

British officials underlined
the importance of keeping the
concept of "forward defence".

But, with longer warning
times, the present disposition
of Nato troops would change.

Mr Bush said in his letter that
he envisaged much smaller,
highly mobile multi-national
forces defending Nato territory,
with a significant "thin-
ning out" along the old inner-
German border.

It is expected that the
leaders at the summit will set
up a consultative committee
which will prepare alliance
proposals for negotiating
reductions with the Soviet
Union in short-range nuclear
systems. It is not yet clear
whether Mr Bush's idea of
withdrawing all nuclear artil-
lery shells will be included in
that package or whether it will
be a unilateral move.

It is also not clear yet
whether Nato leaders will
agree to the idea of drawing up
a "non-aggression" declara-
tion to be signed by the 23
members of the two alliances.



From ASSOCIATED PRESS
IN EAST BERLIN

THOUSANDS of East German
factory workers staged a series
of warning strikes yesterday,
on the first day that the
country's 8,000 companies
faced the pressure of dealing
with the West German mark.

Karl-Heinz Graffenberger, a
union spokesman, claimed
during a rally in the town of
Hennigsdorf, south of Berlin,
that up to 15,000 workers had
taken part in the brief stop-
pages. Herr Graffenberger, a
local union leader affiliated
with West Germany's powerful
IG Metall union, whose
East German branch has been
organising workers in various
parts of the country, said that
the strikes took place in
metalworking and electrical
factories around Berlin.

He said that among the
strikers were 3,000 workers at
the locomotive factory in
Hennigsdorf.

Other union officials, how-
ever, put the number of
workers who took part in the
strikes closer to 20,000. There
was no immediate confirmation
of numbers who participated
from government officials.

Anne McElvoy, page 14

Alliance looks at cuts options

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

EVERY Nato country, apart from France and Turkey, is now engaged in defence reviews in response to changes in Eastern Europe and the vanishing threat from the Warsaw Pact.

The most significant changes appear to be those under consideration in Britain and the United States. The 53,400-strong British Army of the Rhine will be reduced and Tornado squadrons based in West Germany are also expected to be cut.

The Pentagon is talking of reducing US forces by 25 per cent over five years. Under one Pentagon plan, six out of 18 active-duty army divisions could be cut, 111 ships scrapped, leaving 450, and 11 of the air force's 36 tactical fighter wings disbanded.

In Paris the nearest thing to a defence review is the continuing dispute between Michel Rocard, the prime minister, who wants to cut the budget, and Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the defence minister, who is determined to resist.

Bonn will decide the size and strength of its armed forces in consultation with Nato and in the context of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks in Vienna.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, the defence minister, has approved a 3 per cent reduction in his budget for next year, although spending will still stand at 32.6 billion marks (£18.1 billion). The combined strength of the armed forces of the two Germanies after reunification is likely to be cut from almost 700,000 to fewer than 400,000.

In Canada the results of a defence policy review are to be announced by the end of the year. Among key Canadian orders already cancelled are nuclear submarines worth \$Can8 billion (£4 billion) and tanks costing \$Can2.5 billion. Plans to buy more aircraft have also been scrapped.

In Italy, defence spending has been frozen at £18 billion until the year 2000, but bigger cuts are being discussed. In 1989 20,000 men and 12 battalions and artillery groups were cut from the army. This year there will be a further reduction of 15,000 men.

The Italian navy says that with the threat of tanks rolling into Italy from Yugoslavia receding, the army should have less than 45 per cent of

the shrinking budget to give it more, to guard southern borders.

Danish assessments of defence needs indicate that the rapid developments in Eastern Europe did not mean Denmark could reduce its military spending yet. A three-year military spending freeze was announced in March, 1989.

The Dutch centre-left coalition government recently announced cuts in defence spending on new military hardware by 615 million guilder (£200 million) in 1991, and reductions in military personnel by 15 per cent over the next seven years.

Under a force reduction programme agreed with Nato, 1,400 Belgian soldiers are being withdrawn from West Germany, and new helicopter squadrons are to be based in Belgium, near Liège, instead of near Cologne.

The changes in Europe have not noticeably affected Turkey's defence planning. This year's defence expenditure of \$3 billion (£1.7 billion) represents 13.6 per cent of the state budget, compared with 11.2 per cent last year. A nationalistic press and the reluctance of the government to displease the officer corps, after three coups in 30 years, provide ammunition for the advocates of strong defence. They also cite the Aegean disputes with Greece and the need to be on guard against Bulgaria.

Greece, among the highest defence spenders per capita in Nato, is currently planning a defence review. Yannis Vassilios, the defence minister, wants to cut the armed forces while making them more flexible and efficient. Among proposals are sharp reductions in national service. Defence spending this year has already been cut by 10 per cent compared with last year.

An analysis of defence needs in Portugal is due by the end of the year, while Spain plans to cut its tank force by 250 to 1,000, and artillery pieces by 10 per cent when agreement is reached between East and West at the CFE talks in Vienna. The length of obligatory military service will be reduced from the present 12 to 18 months, to nine months next year.

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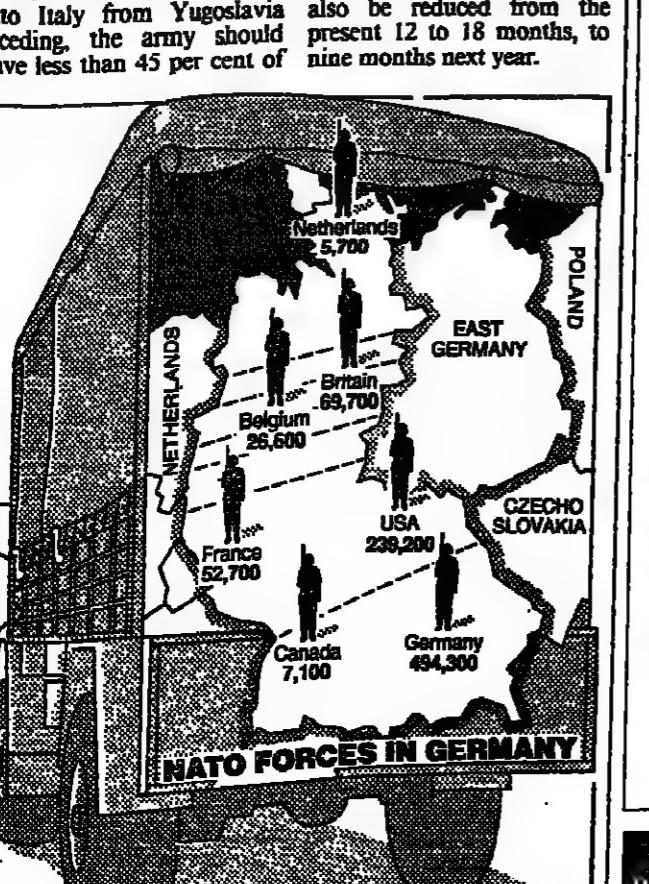
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Kaunda shuffles key defence jobs to tighten grip

From JAN RAATH IN HARARE

PRESIDENT Kaunda has underlined his mistrust of the Zambian military by reshuffling the key posts in the army and the defence ministry after Saturday's broadcast by an officer claiming that a coup had been staged.

Late on Sunday, it was announced that Dr Kaunda had dismissed Lieutenant-General Gary Kalenge, the army commander, whose troops fired shots in the air and gleefully joined the elated civilians in the streets of the capital, Lusaka, on Saturday morning after a young lieutenant went on radio to say that the president had been overthrown.

President Kaunda promoted Major-General Francis Sibambe, the deputy army commander, and swore in a new defence minister, Lieutenant-General Hannan Lungu, the former air force

commander. Observers regard the appointment as significant, as the air force is seen as closely supporting the president and the ruling United National Independence Party.

Last month Frederick Mpanda, the previous defence minister, was sacked. Sources in Lusaka said it was because he had spoken in favour of pluralist democracy when the ruling party decided at a national convention in late May to hold a referendum in which Zambians could vote for or against the maintenance of the one-party rule, through which Dr Kaunda has governed for the past 17 years.

The army is seen as the main threat to President Kaunda's rule. During Saturday's brief rejoicing, which ended once the government announced that it had not been overthrown, many of the troops were chanting "Viva

Tembo", for Lieutenant-General Christian Tembo, the popular former commander arrested in 1986 for allegedly plotting Dr Kaunda's overthrow. He is on trial for treason, and if found guilty faces the death penalty.

• **Mugabe firm** President Mugabe of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his commitment to socialism and a one-party state at the weekend (Michael Harinack writes).

At a meeting here with his ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Mugabe said party leaders who warned that his plans to introduce a socialist one-party state would deter Western financial support were inviting their comrades "to become Judas Iscariots".

In a passionate speech, Mr Mugabe attacked the United States and Western Europe, who "only yesterday were our rampart colonisers and inhuman slave masters".

For the first time he openly acknowledged his ideological isolation within the 160-member Zanu (PF) central committee, the party's second-ranking forum below the 26-strong "poliburo". The president said his drive for socialism and a single party state had been "sometimes solo", while other central committee members urged that "we should readily trade our own principles and investment" for Western funds and investment.

Zimbabwe has an estimated 1.5 million unemployed and is making little progress with a programme to liberalise an economy that experts say is hidebound with state interference. President Mugabe, aged 67, said that "political backtracking and ideological renegades" would not divert Zanu (PF) from the goals for which it fought the 1972-80 Rhodesian bush war.

President Mugabe confidently flew off yesterday for a week abroad, to be devoted to state visits to Tanzania and Uganda, and an address to the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa.

• **NAIROBI** Kenyan police have raided shops suspected of selling subversive music and arrested several people found listening to it, newspapers reported here yesterday. Police impounded hundreds of cassettes, cassette recorders, dubbing machines, guitars and saxophones from music shops in Nairobi, and Nakuru in western Kenya. Music retailers have complained they were in a dilemma as the government had not declared which music was subversive or banned. (AFP)

export but feel they do not economically benefit from it. Therefore, many of the moves to form new parties have come from the English speakers. Strongest is the Social Democratic Front, based in North-West province, which organised the Bamenda demonstration. At the same time police broke up an English-speaking demonstration in the capital, Yaounde, and two students are rumoured to have been killed.

Such things have been common in Cameroon which has censored media and a violent and trigger-happy police force. There are also international campaigns to free people considered as prisoners of conscience, such as Dominique Dieukam Tchameni. Mr Tchameni was sentenced to three years in prison in March for plotting against the state. He had already spent two years in jail before being charged.

Now the time seems to have come for change. After the incidents in May, the pressure for an end to one-party rule mounted and has apparently become irresistible.

The French-speaking community has also called for a multi-party system. Parties with support across the language divide will certainly be formed.

Cameroon push for democracy

By JONATHAN DERRICK

THE exploits of the Cameroon football team in the World Cup have highlighted the serious difficulties of an African country which, like others, is under growing pressure to introduce multi-party democracy.

At least six people were killed during opposition demonstrations for democracy in Bamenda in May. As the Cameroonian "Lions" played in Italy, President Biya announced that the nation must now prepare for a multi-party system after more than 20 years of one-party rule. His statement came at the close of the congress of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement. The president had previously said that multi-party democracy would never come. No schedule has yet been set for the changeover.

Cameroon combines former British and French territories. About one-fifth of its 12 million population belongs to the former British Southern Cameroons and still uses English as the second language.

They feel themselves to be a distinct and disadvantaged minority, discriminated against in job competition with the majority French-speaking community.

The English-speaking South West province produces the oil which is now the main

Far right hits Jews in South Africa

From GAVIN BELL
IN JOHANNESBURG

RIGHT-wing extremists, opposed to racial reforms, have targeted South Africa's Jewish community, with bomb attacks at the weekend against a synagogue and the home and business premises of a Johannesburg city councillor. The explosions caused extensive damage but there were no casualties.

The first blast, late on Friday night, wrecked a garden wall at the home of Clive Gilbert, a Jewish councillor of the liberal Democratic party. He said: "The noise was deafening. I thought at first it was lightning, then I panicked with the thought it was a car bomb."

On Sunday a bomb damaged a synagogue and an adjacent Hebrew nursery school. Antisemitic graffiti included a swastika and the slogan: "Jews are the same as Mandela". A few hours later, Mr Gilbert's estate agency premises was wrecked by commercial explosives. Mr Gilbert said he had received death threats, but there had been no warning of the bomb attacks.

Last week several pigs' heads were impaled on the gate of another synagogue, and left at the home of a Jewish family. Antisemitism is a prominent feature of right-wing rallies, at which Nazi flags are regularly flown, but police said yesterday they had no clues or suspects.

Harry Schwartz, a Democratic MP, said that Jews were accused of the one hand of being capitalists, and on the other hand of being communists. "There is a feeling of frustration, and it is turning into patent anti-semitism."

• **Strike call** Tens of thousands of blacks stayed away from work and schools yesterday in many areas after the African National Congress called for a 24-hour general strike to protest against factional fighting that has cost thousands of lives. (AP)

Wolfgang Johaschek, a retired farmer, consoling his wife, after they and 200,000 others lost savings when three Australian building societies folded last week

NEW YORK NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

Garbo recounts her own story in a man's words

Two months since she died, Greta Garbo has broken her silence at last in an autobiography which has reached America's bookshops. It is juicy stuff, complete with lists of lovers, psychosexual self-analysis and confessions such as "My days were full of anguish and hate". There is, however, a catch. Garbo did not write it. At best, the book is an "unauthorised autobiography", at worst it is a hoax. A summary of the facts sheds much light on the state of the book business.

Doubts over authenticity did not prevent Simon and Schuster, the big New York publishers, from releasing the 476-page work by Antoni Gronowicz, a Polish-born biographer of shady antecedents who died in 1985.

The manuscript had lain in storage since the mid-1970s when the writer failed to convince another publisher that he had enjoyed the confidences of the Hollywood legend.

The book world was still reeling in those days from the shock of Clifford Irving's fraudulent biography of Howard Hughes, the phobic millionaire. Gronowicz, who was once accused by the Vatican of fabricating an interview with the Pope, claimed that Garbo had bared her soul to

him in the years that followed their first meeting and love affair in Poland in 1938, telling him: "I will deny that I talked with you, I will deny that I know you." The writer said he "feverishly began making a complete record of all our dialogue" and assembled the "autobiography" in the late 1950s.

Sure enough, when she got wind of the sale to Simon and Schuster in the late 1970s, Garbo denied all knowledge of Gronowicz. Gray Reisfield, her niece and executor, insists that Garbo had never even met Gronowicz, but Ms Reisfield reached a settlement with the publishers, enabling them to go ahead on undisclosed terms. Simon and Schuster state flatly that the book is "based on a long and intimate friendship". The title page does say that the author used the "first-person literary device to emulate the voice of Greta Garbo".

Airline pilots in the United States are confident, steely types who reassure passengers in the laconic draw which they learned from Chuck Yeager. When flames break from an engine, they say: "Shucks, folks, we'll soon get this little bother sorted out."

That, at least, is the old image and it is the one that the fraternity

would dearly like to revive after a rash of incidents which have shaken confidence and furnished comedians with fuel for endless jokes. First came the flap forgetters — crews who neglected to set the wing flaps for take-off in 1987, causing two disasters. After that, the pilots of several American carriers started announcing to the passengers: "We've completed our cockpit checks and are ready for take-off."

Another fatal crash was caused in New York last year by the failure of the novice co-pilot to check a rudder setting. Things were not improved when the flight-deck crew refused blood and drug tests, fled the scene and hid for a day.

The final straw for pilots' pride came on March 8, when the captain, co-pilot and engineer on an internal flight were arrested for drunken flying — after they landed. That sparked a cottage industry of jokes. One comdian asks why planes have three crewmen. Because pilots do not like to drink alone. Bob Hope's joke has the pilots announcing: "Ladies and gentlemen, our arrival is delayed because we are waiting for the airport to stop circling us."

Feelings have become so touchy that when a passenger teased the

captain, saying: "I hope he hasn't been partying," he left the plane and demanded a blood test, causing a four-hour delay.

What is by far the most common injury suffered in the American workplace? It has nothing to do with heavy machinery or falling off

ladders. It is called repetitive stress injury (RSI), and you get it mainly from computers.

With nearly 50 million Americans working at electronic workstations, RSI has emerged as the occupational hazard of the information age. Usually manifested as aches and pains in the wrists, it is said by the government to account for half of all illnesses in the private sector.

In its most debilitating form, RSI can cause cysts, inflamed tendons and permanent nerve damage. Around the country, workers are resorting to the time-honoured American remedy for such ailments: litigation. In the biggest case, eight New York journalists are suing Alex Inc for \$270 million (£160 million) claiming the company was negligent in the design and manufacture of its editing systems.

The Americans have a good laugh every Valentine's Day when their London correspondents regale them with the British middle classes lavish on each other. According to a New York research firm, the Americans are just as bad. They just do not do it in the newspapers. Bruskin Associates sought the affectionate names Americans prefer. Money came top, and other favourites included Baby, Sweetheart, Sugar, Pumpkin and Angel. But there were a number of Toots, Snuggles, Huggybears, Punkies, Tootsies, Pupkins and Snoopy-Ookums.

THE TIMES TUESDAY JULY 3 1990



Malaysia kept guessing on election date

From M.G.G. PILLAI IN KUALA LUMPUR

THE signs are that Malaysia may soon be going to the polls, although Dato Seri Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister, is giving nothing away.

General elections are held every five years, and one is not due until October next year, but because the prime minister is cross-crossing the country attacking the opposition, and explaining and expounding on his policies, many Malaysians expect polling day within six weeks.

The most favoured date is August 11, which is the last day of the school holidays. But Dato Mahathir keeps his political secrets so close to his heart that even his nearest advisers have no clue about the date.

Only a fortnight need separate the dissolution of parliament and a general election. It has been traditional for general elections to be held for the 13 state assemblies at the same time, and in the past the government chose a date that caught the opposition unprepared.

Now, with the governing coalition, the National Front, split and the opposition better organised, this may work against the front, although no one seriously believes that it is likely to lose.

The coalition now controls 147 of the 177 seats in parliament, and all 13 state assemblies.

The front, a group of 11 disparate political parties led by the Malay-dominated New United Malays National Organisation, has to fend off dissension within its component parties.

The Malaysian Chinese Association and the Malaysian Indian Congress both have crises in their leadership that could hinder their support within their respective communities.

The United Malays are unsure of defecting to the opposition Semangat '46 ("the spirit of '46"), the Malay-based political party of its principal rival, Tunku Razaleigh Hamzah, the former finance minister.

Dato Mahathir's punishing schedule is worrying his doctors. They feel that as he recovers from heart bypass surgery, he ought to slow down or even step down — otherwise he may not last a year. But he has no choice. He must ensure that Tunku Razaleigh and his opposition coalition of the pro-Chinese Democratic Action Party and the theocratic Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party do not deny him his two-thirds majority in parliament. Otherwise he could be forced out of office by his own supporters.

The army wins high marks from some Western diplomats for being lean, well-disciplined and well-organised — as an army. But when it comes to politics, the envys say, the soldiers should have stayed in the barracks.

"I have nothing but disgust and repulsion for what they have done to their fellow Burmese," said one Western diplomat in Rangoon, referring to the crackdown over the past two years on pro-democracy activists who openly criticise the junta.

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The Karen says it is the army that commits the vast majority of atrocities.

Especially since the Karen Community self-destructed last summer, claims that a 250,000-strong military is necessary to protect the nation from imminent threat strikes some Burmese observers as less than credible. An academic in Rangoon said: "What they are really saying is that they are protecting themselves from imminent threat from the nation."

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Harbouring a reservation

Woodrow Wyatt

Today is the first anniversary of the repeal of the Dock Labour Scheme. In April 1989, Michael Meacher, as Labour's shadow employment secretary, called the forthcoming repeal "an act of wilful sabotage against the country's economic interest". Labour was strongly opposed to destroying the last bastion of union privilege. Under the scheme, registered dockers were guaranteed jobs for life. It was almost impossible to sack one even for theft. Dockers not needed by one employer had to be given full pay by another, however unwanted. Dockers decided what the law meant by dock work. They were legally enabled to prevent anyone from using expensive, modern equipment unless a docker, untrained in its use, got full pay to watch it operating.

Docks became derelict, losing work to the less well situated non-Scheme ports and extensively to continental ports. Expensive buy-outs and natural wastage were the only ways of reducing excessive labour in the Scheme ports, where employment dropped from nearly 80,000 in 1947 to fewer than 10,000 in 1989. Even so, the survivors had to be paid for doing nothing, even for refusing to unload fish if, because of rough seas, the catch could be landed only after their official working day was over. Trawler owners could be fined – and were fined – for using non-registered dockers to save their catches.

Strikes in the Scheme ports were the norm and accelerated their decline. Since union members have lost their state-endowed privileges, the situation has been transformed. The government waited too long through craven fear of a national dock strike. There was a little trouble at first. But in the past six months Britain has had the best strike record of any docks in the world: just a one-day stoppage at Liverpool.

Productivity has shot up enormously. Ships are unloaded in a day instead of the two days required previously. The handling of container traffic has increased per man by 87 per cent. The old Scheme ports start to flourish again with the new, quick turnarounds, and ability to load and unload at any time of the day and to employ whom they choose.

Many former registered dockers vanished after taking their handsome severance payments of up to £35,000. Quite a few invested the money in setting up businesses of their own. The dockers at Barry, in Wales, were once among the highest paid dockers. Now 80 of them have won a lucrative contract for unloading bananas from the Caribbean for Geest, the port's main customer. On BBC1 on May 22, one docker, Phil Sanders, said, "It's like the second industrial revolution... this sort of thing is going to happen right throughout the country in future."

Resisted officially by Labour and by the Transport and General

Workers' Union, the arrival of private enterprise in the old Scheme ports has revitalised them, to the surprised applause of those once-registered dockers who have stayed to enjoy the benefits. The immediate hinterland where none would establish new businesses because the dockers had the right to prevent them stir with creativity. New companies have moved into Hull, such as Bison Cement, which has invested heavily in berth equipment and on self-discharging ships. In Cardiff, Ryan International, fuels, has leased more than 50 acres of land and made substantial investments in handling plant and equipment for the import and export of coal and coal products. At King's Lynn, one firm has set up a processing plant for producing tarmac from material brought in by ship and another has taken over a redundant warehouse and increased its annual throughput.

Similar advances are occurring everywhere in the old Scheme ports, giving a practical demonstration that the state-monopoly socialism favoured by Labour for the ports really does end up in decay and mammoth job destruction which can be reversed only by untrammeled free enterprise.

Even this government, ostensibly dedicated to free markets, has not yet fully appreciated the magic it has worked so fast in the ports and has left undone what ought to be done. The Port of London (Tilbury), Dover, Medway, Firth, Clyde, Tees-Hartlepool, Ipswich, Poole, Milford Haven and Tyne are the biggest of the 50 or so Trust ports still not privatised. Foolishly, the government thinks they should achieve privatisation through the inordinately long process of private bills, if they are lucky enough to find a slot in parliamentary time. Tees-Hartlepool and Clyde hope to reach the statute book by March next year. Six others which wish for privatisation have not yet begun to face the long-drawn-out delays. At best, some will have to wait until the late 1990s, supposing that a different government does not halt further privatisation beforehand.

If the government believes in its proclaimed convictions, it should introduce a public bill in the next session beginning in November enabling the transport secretary to let all the Trust ports be privatised forthwith.

Many industrial users and property developers will not go into vital creative partnership with the Trust ports, which have an archaic structure akin to that of the old Trustee Savings Banks, until they are certain the flexibility of privatisation that they need is definitely on its way.

The government must stop fiddling about and realise the full potential of its ending of the Dock Labour Scheme – the resounding success of which it has lacked the imagination to comprehend.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

So foul and fair a weekend I have not seen. Schizophrenic, I believe the word is; or ought to be. It is the cross a bipartisan community has to bear, especially if the cross comes from Gianni and here is Schillaci hurtling through the box and the next thing you know romantic Ireland's dead and gone, it's with Pat Bonner in the grave.

Overwriting? Understating, for those who, like me, stood outside The Cricklewood Arms last Saturday night with some of the ruins that Italy knocked about a bit. You did not need to be an etymologist to know where *keening* came from.

The Irishmen of Cricklewood did not wail alone. We Englishmen wailed with them. For the twin-cultural borough had just begun, against all odds, to dream the impossible twin-dream, An England v Ireland final. Not the World Cup at all. The Cricklewood Cup. It would not, to us, matter who normally bore it home: we did not give a tinker's curse whose tunes we should dance to in the Cricklewood streets. By the end of Saturday night, tinkers' curses were all we had left to give, and we gave them roundly.

And then there was Sunday. You know about Sunday, I didn't watch it in the pub, of course. How could I? Either way, it would only end in tears: were England to lose, it would compound the borough's grief; were England to win, it would be impossible for a Cricklewood Englishman among his so recently bereaved neighbours to give full vent to celebration.

So I watched at home, and when the final whistle blew, I shut the windows, I drew the curtains, and only then did I cheer and jump about, and after that someone opened another bottle (easing the cork as quietly as possible), and the upshot was that we went to bed, much later, without clearing up.

So that, on Monday morning, the second thing Hannah Reilly, queen of dailies, said to me was: "Will I throw all the Sunday papers out?" (The first thing, of course, and notwithstanding the tears through which the Irish eyes were bravely smiling, had

been congratulations. That is the way we are, in Cricklewood.) And I said, hang on a bit – because I always like a last flip through the heap when I have an article to write, just in case there might be a denouement lying around of which meretricious advantage might be taken; and, as I flipped, would you believe it, a word sprang from the lush double-page spread of a colour supplement, and brought the neck-hairs springing with it.

The photograph showed a voluptuous young stunner sitting on a bench, eyes demurely upon the film-script in her lap. Beside her on a tray-table stood the crockery towards which the advertisement was discreetly drawing our attention. "Helena Bonham-Carter, actress," ran the text, with *Countryware*.

None of these was the word that sprang. The word that sprang did so from the line below: "Whether it's Hollywood, Pinewood or Cricklewood, it ought to be Wedgwood."

Paranoia is a strange fruit. Ask any greengrocer. But might I not be forgiven the rage that welled, on this morning of all mornings? I saw the agency men in their Armani blousons, their Bugatti ties, cackling through the Paco Rabanne haze at their own malicious wit as they suddenly hit upon what they took to be the nadir of that property of which Hollywood is the glamorous zenith, and my knuckles whitened. When the blood seeped back into the fingers, I dialed Stoke-on-Trent.

"Our agency," said Wedgwood, "is Delaney, Fletcher, Slaymaker, Delaney and Bozell."

Et two *Delaneys*? A brace of Irishmen on the bridge, yet still the guns are laid on Cricklewood? I dialled again. I had the baseball bat, I needed a name. I needed the man who handled the Wedgwood account.

"Why did we choose Cricklewood?" said Jeff Meers. "We chose it because that's where Helena lives."

I put the phone down. I put the baseball bat away. Helena Bonham-Carter has moved in. It may not be the World Cup, but it's close.

As the ANC leader arrives in London, Peter Stothard, US editor, assesses his impact on America

Overwhelmed by Mandelamania

Nelson Mandela arrives in London today to a Foreign Office welcome befitting the potential prime minister of a friendly country. That will be something of a comedown for a man who left America on Sunday as hero, respected world statesman and semi-mythical sage.

The British trip is more businesslike. To official relief in London – and probably to the surprise of those once-registered dockers who have stayed to enjoy the benefits. The immediate hinterland where none would establish new businesses because the dockers had the right to prevent them stir with creativity. New companies have moved into Hull, such as Bison Cement, which has invested heavily in berth equipment and on self-discharging ships. In Cardiff, Ryan International, fuels, has

leased more than 50 acres of land and made substantial investments in handling plant and equipment for the import and export of coal and coal products. At King's Lynn, one firm has set up a processing plant for producing tarmac from material brought in by ship and another has taken over a redundant warehouse and increased its annual throughput.

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has not yet fully appreciated the magic it has worked so fast in the ports and has left undone what ought to be done.

That criticism was loud at the beginning of Mr Mandela's American tour. It is heard in Britain too, reinforced by his remarks yesterday suggesting that Britain negotiate with the IRA.

A week ago American journalists and politicians were not so naive as to ignore the African National Congress's espousal of the armed struggle, its attachment to censorship, its propensity to

apply a match to petrol-filled tyres around the necks of those blacks who disobey its commands. In the event, they were too weak to stand before an extraordinary tide of hysteria and goodwill.

As he left Washington for Miami and California, commentaries were left exhausted. As McGreenfield of the *Washington Post* remarked, Mr Mandela "blew away the conventional and somewhat nasty debate we were set to have about him and compelled political Washington to receive and comprehend him on his own terms." That, she said, was unheard of.

Mr Mandela, it was variously argued, had somehow risen above the rules that apply to ordinary politicians. At the very least he was a massive figure, whatever his faults, with whom Washington had no option but to deal. At the most, he was a commanding, disciplined presence who by his very courage, self-control and leadership had drowned reason in the well of his spirit.

There was obvious embarrassment here. Ms Greenfield and many others, now that the godhead has passed on, clearly felt

the onslaught of something that was, temporarily at least, beyond its usual sway.

Ms Greenfield was not wholly correct when she said that this exercise of authority by Mr Mandela was "unheard of". Washington's initial reaction to Mr Gorbachev was also to forget the sins of the past and present with an eye to the great peaceful future.

The anti-Gorbachev forces put up a tougher fight than those opposed to the Mandela visit.

Gorbachov, although fading now, lasted longer and achieved more for the Soviet Union than Mr Mandela has for the ANC. The concrete benefits of the ANC's American circuit are slim.

No wonder, then, that black America should welcome him uncritically to its heart. It, too, has a struggle. To voice that fact is occasionally more important than to reason about it.

Little wonder that white liberals should temper their powers of reason for a few days. They have so long wrung their hands about the absence of positive role-models who can reach into the black consciousness.

To understand the yearning for

Mr Mandela, to describe the willing suspension of moral rules,

is not to forgive the American lapses of this last week. Its media lay down before the force of a

hurricane.

For black America, there are many claimants for the hero's mantle. But the legacy of Martin Luther King is still unclaimed. Mr Mandela is a more potent symbol of the black struggle than any available off-the-peg in the American hall of icons – including Jesse Jackson, who is too much the worldly politician. The success of a disciplined survivor is a spur to a race which is so often told in America that it has no discipline, no survival spirit and no success.

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Germany's new wall: fear on one side, conceit on the other

The hammer and compass has disappeared from the facade of East Berlin's Orwellian ministries, leaving a paler patch and discernible holes where the nails used to be. The department store on the Alexanderplatz is a cornucopia brimming with western goods, and next door a West German bank is giving away roses to queues of new customers.

The border, too, disappeared at midnight on Saturday. Unlike the magical opening of November 9, when East Germans walked into the West as if in a dream, the restoration of all street links between East and West Berlin was a boring affair. Driving in the backstreets of the suburbs, you can cross to the West and back several times without even noticing.

The 40-year state which proclaimed international socialism, yet achieved the highest degree of *Kaffee und Kuchen, bürgerlich* culture in Europe is dissolving by the day. Sunday's currency union was the real date of East Germany's demise, its sovereignty handed over along with the unwanted ostmarks, its philosophy as devalued as its currency. The actual date, in December, of German unity, will be a mere epitaph. A state which has lost its *rason d'être*, its currency and its power is no longer a going concern.

They danced, drank and cheered their way into the kingdom of the deutschmark. But the jollity was a touch forced, the people aware of the hangover in store. Yesterday everyone looked a little pale. "Adieu GDR," was the real theme of the weekend, and the parting is not proving easy.

The writer Günter Kunert identified his country over a decade ago as a *Nischen gesellschaft* – a niche society – and still maintains that its sense of identity comes from within its distinct social groups. East Germans believe they are different from the West Germans around them: more emotional, more critical and less apt to take themselves seriously. East Germans are now trying to come to grips with West German capitalism, manners (or lack of them) and driving skills. A country in which motorists have accidents because one half speeds up on approaching a red light, while the other half slows down, needs time to learn to grow together.

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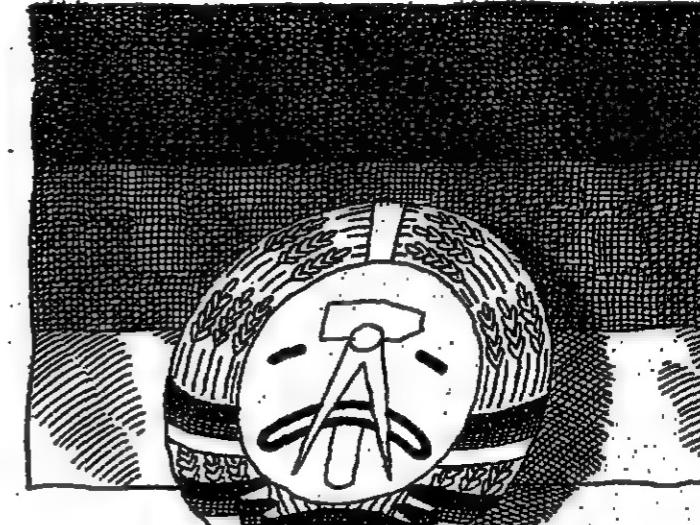
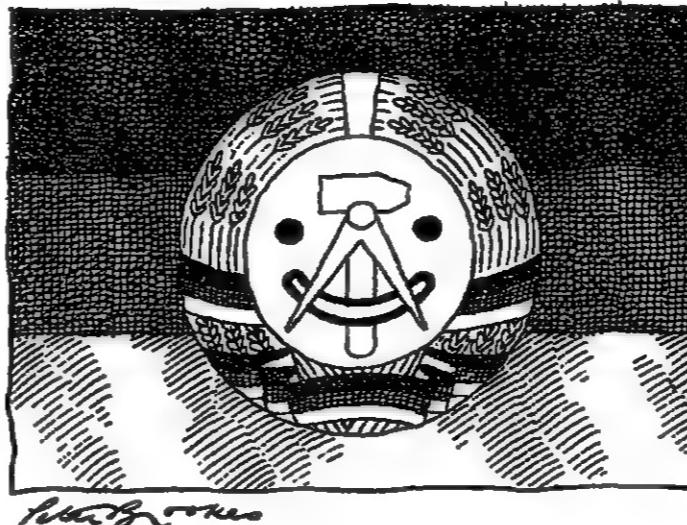
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As the mark euphoria wanes, Anne McElvoy reports from East Berlin on divisions that spell danger

The social differences will take at least a decade to heal. East German society has been punctuated for four decades into intelligentsia, functionaries, tradesmen and workers, with those refusing to conform defined as "rowdy elements". All of them, however, were "made in GDR".

The forms of address here are nostalgic throwbacks to Prussian exactitude and revolutionary fervour: "Colleague Schwarz" has delegated me the task of receiving you", "Comrade Schreiner is in your people's solidarity sitting".

He saw these as the aftermath of the recent anniversary of the 1953 uprising. The Volkssammer was so carried away by its minuscule power that it almost voted to unify on the spot. East Berliners were horrified to find that they had, as they put it, "nearly woken up as West Germans" and were united in their demands for a better life.

Any further speeding up of the unity process would rob East Germany of a natural desire to bid

a dignified farewell to its past. The West German Christian Democrats have annoyed their East German counterparts by ignoring their claims to a better understanding of motivations and fears for the future. Matthias Gehler, the East German Christian Democrat and government spokesman, was recently prompted, by the superior manner of his Bonn colleagues, to issue a public statement on the differences between East and West Germans.

it believed that East Germany had the potential to be more than a western society. The failure of their ideal



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POWER FOR THE PARENTS

The Labour party intends to launch a frontal assault on the government's education policy in the House of Commons today, chiefly on proposals to allow schools to opt out of the local authority system if parents so wish. Labour should be careful: British scholastic standards, both in knowledge and skills, compare badly with those in other advanced European countries. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the attainment of children in reading and numeracy and with their knowledge in other subjects, including history and languages. Opting out was introduced to give parents some leverage to force those standards upwards.

For the same reason, the government introduced the core curriculum to test minimum standards of attainment for children at successive ages. The government has been attacked for doing so, both by the educationists who have in the past dominated teacher-training and also from the political left for trying to politicise education to suit a Conservative ideology.

The national curriculum is a genuine attempt to meet legitimate complaints. It was the logical outcome of the "great debate" on education prompted by Lord Callaghan when he was prime minister and continued inconclusively until the present government took action. The good faith of the government's intentions is testified by the fact that Labour has now formally accepted the idea of a national curriculum and testing. Its one suggestion has been to replace attainment-testing, which is a test of knowledge with published results, with so-called diagnostic testing, limited to internal school purposes.

This sounds like a distinction without a difference, except that it deprives parents of information to which they have a right. Like many other past formulae adopted by Labour, it may be no more than a way of squaring party prejudice with political reality, adopting Conservative reforms while pretending not to do so.

The heart of this matter has lain within the education profession. Its original antagonism towards the new curricula made the initial

working parties on particular subjects the butt of widespread ridicule. The history curriculum was so cumbersome as to daunt even Mrs Thatcher herself, to her expressed alarm. The education secretary has felt obliged to withdraw the tests for 7 and 11-year-olds in geography, history and technology. The curriculum will be thrashed out, and should prove modern and effective aids to classroom teaching. But Labour can hardly take much credit for a reform to which it has been dragged even more slowly than has a famously conservative profession.

The Opposition will thus direct its attack largely at the government's proposal to allow schools to opt out of local authority control into grant-maintained status. Its hostility to the latter is all the deeper now that Mrs Thatcher has indicated that she would like parents to have regular and automatic four-year ballots on opting out, instead of the present arrangement by which they can only be triggered if a group of parents take positive steps to hold a ballot.

Although Labour has accepted a great part of the government's educational reforms, its hostility to opting-out is an exception. The question remains of what Labour would do to remedy the shortcomings of individual schools, other than merely to concede teachers more pay — its customary concession to its union lobby. This government has not cut education spending. Short of the sort of recklessness often eschewed by Labour's Treasury spokesman, John Smith, large additional sums of money are not likely to appear.

Opting out has considerable appeal, not just to successful suburban schools, but also to deprived inner city ones with falling rolls and a bleak future. Undoubtedly it would destroy the smooth path of local resource planning. But it offers the hopeless parent some hope. At a time when institutional and personal initiative is overtaking much public sector planning, the government has an attractive policy. Labour has to show an alternative more credible than the eternal cry of an Opposition, "Give more money."

SAVING THE WHALE FAMILY

The reputed intelligence of maritime mammals, their mysterious calls and beguiling smiles, have meant that dolphins, porpoises and whales are among the most anthropomorphised of creatures. Their slaughter is thus peculiarly horrible. Yet any appeal to the countries that still take part in hunting them will only succeed if it is rooted in science, not sentiment.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC), which is meeting this week in the Netherlands, has two big decisions to take: whether to lift the moratorium on hunting Minke whales; and whether to extend worldwide protection to small cetaceans such as dolphins, porpoises and smaller whales. It should say not yet to the first proposal, and yes, if the evidence supports it, to the second.

Commercial hunting of big whales has been banned since 1986. Japan and Iceland, with the backing of Norway, claim that the Minke whale population has since increased enough for the ban to be lifted. The argument is political as much as scientific. Japan says whaling is an integral part of its culture, and whalemeat an important source of food. The West has no right to encroach on Japanese culture in this way. If the whale is not an endangered species the West should mind its own business.

All countries of the world have a legitimate interest — indeed, a duty — to help stop a species from dying out. But they do not have a moral right to proselytise other countries' behaviour purely on the grounds of squeamishness. Moreover, such pressure would simply be counter-productive. Japan has chosen to be part of the IWC; it could easily pull out.

In the Minke whale's case, the question of endangerment has not yet been satisfactorily answered. IWC scientists have been asked to come up with new ways of calculating how big the population must become before it is safe to start killing again without endangering the

species. This new "management procedure" will be ready by next year. Until it is, the IWC should resist the whaling countries' request to lift the moratorium. But once it is in force, if the population is big enough and humane methods of killing the whales can be enforced, there is no scientific reason for opposing a return to commercial whaling.

The other issue before the IWC is whether dolphins, porpoises and smaller whales — the small cetaceans — should also come under the remit of the organisation. About 500,000 of these creatures are killed each year, according to a report published last week by the Environmental Investigation Agency. Several species, notably Dall's porpoise and the vaquita, are already threatened with extinction. Many are killed needlessly, caught up in drift nets several miles long that are dragged behind tuna-fishing trawlers.

Market forces have ensured some protection. In a remarkable exercise of consumer power, so many Americans have boycotted cans of tuna fish that large manufacturers have been forced to ensure, and to state on their labels, that their product comes from "dolphin-friendly" fisheries. But there is still a need for monitoring — and where necessary, protection — from an international organisation. The IWC seems the obvious body.

Clearly unnecessary killing should not take place. But many maritime mammals are hunted for food. To win agreement from countries with a vested interest in killing these species, the other members of the commission must avoid emotional arguments. Western countries battery-farm their chicken, shoot gamebirds, force-feed geese, slaughter their sheep and cows, and rear their calves unnaturally to produce veal. If the Japanese choose to kill unendangered species, humanely, for food, other countries can hardly plead for restraint where they themselves show none.

THE ALMIGHTY REFEREE

Ever since Diego Maradona's famous goal-mouth foul put England out of the 1986 World Cup, every true-blooded Englishman has asked whether lapses by football referees ought to be open to challenge and correction. Improvers of the game point out, reasonably enough, that everybody watching on television knows within a matter of seconds that the referee was right or wrong, thanks to the magic of the television replay.

Why should the referee not be allowed to share their knowledge, especially when it is of such inestimable value to national pride and prestige? Technological aids advance year by year in tennis; could they not help a little in real football, as they do in the strange American football, by the same name? Surely the time has come for that most conservative of sports, association football, to admit that modern electronics can offer some improvements to the enjoyment of the game — and the sense of fairness on which all sport is based.

One version of such an improvement might certainly horrify the traditionalists. Even before the Maradonas have stopped rolling around on the ground, a large official television screen displays a contested incident in slow motion, as the referee, two linesmen, players and the world hold their breath. The referee, seeing what he did not see before, realises his error and awards or disallows the goal. The world waits silent on his word. It is given. Play resumes.

At this point, the experts point out, problems multiply. Who decides exactly which refereeing decisions are to be exposed to trial by replay — the same question as vexes similar solutions to cricket's leg-before-wicket controversy. If it were the players themselves, or perhaps just the two captains, that would give them the right to interrupt the game at will. Should they not also have whistles? Can it be

guaranteed they would not make false challenges just because the ball subsequently hit the back of their net? Is the right to be limited to actual goals, or should doubtful behaviour in the penalty area also be replayed, in case the referee should have awarded a penalty kick? Would it apply to free kicks in mid-field?

Experts have a more fundamental objection. The job of the referee is to command the field, to exercise a psychological dominance over players. His one weapon is the rule which says his decision is final. He must, in principle, be everywhere, all-seeing, ineffable in his wisdom, wrathful in his judgement, and the players must trust him with absolute faith — or else the discipline, as well as the flow, of the game of football collapses.

That said, there can be no reason why the referee himself might not opt to refer to an action replay screen in a case where he himself has reasonable doubt about his decision. Players might demand he thinks twice more often, as they do quite enough already. But a reference to a touchline screen for guidance (as occurs in American football) would be no different in principle from his existing right, occasionally exercised, to consult the linesmen.

Replays do show refereeing fallibility. Given the ever greater strength of defence over attack — producing the low-scoring results which have plagued the present World Cup — one wrong decision can decide an entire championship. The more intensive the replaying and talking-over of mistakes, the more ridicule is heaped on referees and the more reason to give them some back-up to their inevitably snap judgments. Action replays are a fact of football. At present, they threaten to undermine the authority of referees. Properly handled, they might yet re-establish it — and with it the credibility of the world's greatest spectator sport.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

UK-China links and Tibet

From Lord Ennals

Sir, Mr Francis Maude, the junior Foreign Office minister responsible for UK relations with China, is to visit Peking this month in breach of the European Community agreement which bans ministerial visits in the wake of the Tiananmen massacre.

However much we need Chinese co-operation in the years leading up to 1997 and the end of British power in Hong Kong, appeasement is not the right policy to pursue. There are no signs that China responds to a "softly softly" approach any more than did Nazi Germany in the 1930s.

On the contrary, a firm stand by the Western powers might have led to a new and more open approach by China, threatened as it is by internal dissension. In the absence of powerful pressure from the West, China has pursued policies of violence and oppression in the face of unarmed and non-violent protest, especially in Tibet which China has illegally occupied since 1949.

Britain must make up its mind whether we are on the side of democracy and freedom or brutal colonialism. When Mr Maude is in China there will be a conference in London attended by representatives from 40 countries on the subject of self-determination for Tibet. There will be strong representation from Eastern Europe and the Baltic states who see their struggle for freedom as being similar to Tibet's situation.

There is mounting feeling against China's colonial policies. It will not be understood by those countries whose newly-gained freedom is precious if Britain is not seen to stand up for the rights of self-determination so powerfully supported by the UN Human Rights Covenant.

Britain must speak up for human rights in Tibet, a country with a long history of independence and a leader — the Dalai Lama — who is this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Yours etc.
DAVID ENNALIS
(President, The Tibet Society),
House of Lords.

July 1.

Dangerous dogs

From Mr Sam Evans

Sir, When I lived in the country and kept dogs I always had them insured against third-party liability, mainly in case they worried sheep. So did all my friends. Surely making such cover compulsory is the solution to the problem of dog control?

A sliding scale of premiums would penalise the owners of savage brutes and the insurers would insist on safeguards such as penning and muzzling where necessary. At the other end of the scale, owners of sensible pets would pay very little. With such an inflow of new business the insurers would be happy to deliver information to a central file, thus creating the national register the RSPCA seems to think is necessary.

Proper compensation would be paid to victims, regardless of the means of the dog owner. Even non-insured claims could be met under a pooling system as already happens with motor insurance. And none of it would cost the taxpayer a penny.

Yours sincerely,
SAM EVANS,
9 Wilford Owen Road,
Oswestry,
Shropshire.
June 30.

In Green Park

From Mr Oliver Miles

Sir, All those involved in preparing for the Nato summit in London this week share the regret expressed by Mr McKibbin (June 25) that so much of Green Park has been taken over for the media centre. The answer to his question, "was it necessary?", is yes, given the world-wide media interest in the summit. No suitable building was available close enough to the conference in Lancaster House to avoid delays and disruption of London traffic.

We have been able to work within the strict rules imposed by the bailiff of the royal parks so that any damage we cause is as slight as possible, and temporary.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER MILES
(Head of Nato summit unit),
Foreign and Commonwealth
Office,
King Charles Street, SW1.

July 2.

One-party rule

From Mr J. H. Mensah

Sir, It is a ceaseless wonder to read the explanations which honest liberals in the West can still find to excuse dictatorship in Africa while never contemplating the same for themselves or kindred Europeans.

Mr Chambers (June 20) would surely not accept one-party rule or indefinite detention without trial for himself or any of his friends on the grounds that they might engage in Scottish-English-Welsh-Irish tribal conflict. Yet, presumably because Asantasi and Ewes could potentially get at each other's throats, Ghanaians apparently deserve the killings, lawlessness and abuses of human rights to which they have been subjected by the Rawlings regime.

When Britain was in the "front line" against Nazism interment was still hedged around with elaborate safeguards. The Ameri-

Lessons for our language-teachers and Tibet

From Mr Cellan Williams

Sir, The recent report of a survey of foreign-language teaching and learning carried out by HM Inspectors on which you comment (leading article, June 27) is but one of a series of reports and documents published by the inspectorate and the Department of Education and Science over many years. In all these reports the inspectors have pointed out that unless pupils and students are offered maximum exposure to the language they are learning, in its spoken and written forms, they will not make adequate progress in it.

Many teachers have always accepted this stance and the foreign language is regularly used in their classes. Many more, however, including university teachers, use English as their teaching and lecturing medium and thus make it very difficult for their pupils and students to gain any proper familiarity with the target language. The belief persists that it is better to explain the foreign language in English than to use it in a controlled way as a point of departure for teaching and learning.

The result is that pupils simply do not see and hear enough of the foreign language and the fluency of the teacher, which was probably adequate at some stage in her or, occasionally, his career is corrupted by the teaching process. All this is as true of the independent or private schools as of the maintained sector. At university level the foreign language should be constantly used in lectures, seminars, tutorials and essays.

There are, however, extenuating circumstances, certainly where schools are concerned. Large classes, a meagre ration of time, usually two 70-minute lessons per week for about 38 weeks of the year, poor course books, are but a few obstacles to good teaching and learning. Classes should number no more than 25 pupils; four 35-minute lessons are better than two of 70 minutes; teaching materials should be entirely in the foreign language and the language should be the constant medium of communication in the classroom.

We need to make better use of the remaining foreign-language assistants who come every year to our schools and we should certainly make better use of the excellent foreign-language schools and other programmes broadcast by the BBC and the independent companies which give pupils and teachers opportunities to see and hear native speakers of other languages.

It is good to note that subtitles rather than voice-over translations are increasingly being used when statesmen and politicians from other countries are being interviewed or speak on television. This helps to show our doubting pupils that other people do use other languages for real purposes and may increase their motivation to learn.

With respect to your leader

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Game, set and matching logos for sportswear sponsors



Changing fashions on the court: Ivan Lendl, the No 1 seed at Wimbledon, takes the court in 1984 (left) wearing Adidas sportswear, again with Adidas (centre) and sporting his latest Mizuno flying eagle shirt (right)

Once upon a time, Wimbledon was a society event, with debts in designer dresses. Today, it is the players who are debating the merits of flowers versus spangles, of wiggles against dots, or of washing your whites as coloured.

Fred Perry spotted the billboard potential of tennis players in the Thirties, and handed out shirts with a laurel-

wreath logo. Sponsorship was born, and today it is as much a part of Wimbledon as rain and Dan Maskell. The designer Jeff Banks believes that it was because feet do not feature large enough on television screens that sponsors (largely shoe manufacturers) wanted the whole strip designed. "Players are supposed to design their own clothes," he says. "Of course they don't. Each company has a

design team, or they contract out to independent designers like myself." Each year, more players are earning ever-increasing amounts for endorsements. In January, after nine years with Adidas, the No 1 seed, Ivan Lendl, signed a deal with Mizuno, a Japanese golf equipment manufacturer, and donned a new shirt printed with an eagle. "It is easily identifiable and seen in every newspaper and on every screen," Mr Banks says. "The subliminal image will enter all our heads." Hundreds of spin-off variations, what Mr Banks calls "urban sportswear", will be sold worldwide. "It is a most peculiar phenomenon that individuals go out and buy a T-shirt with somebody else's sign on it," says Wally Ollins, managing director of the Wolff Ollins corporate design company. He sees it as

a phenomenon of the last ten to 15 years. "Before that you would see Popeye or Mickey Mouse on T-shirts, but they were anthropomorphic characters and charming with it. There is nothing charming about Adidas."

According to Lillywhites, player-endorsed shirts are very popular. Edberg's and Becker's sell very well, and they have only medium sizes left of Agassi—and he

is not even playing. The company does not stock Lendl's Mizuno shirt yet but it says it is asked for it every day.

Last year there was a furore as Steffi Graf was refused the right to wear a colourful shirt. "I think it is quite right to maintain certain proprieties," Mr Banks says. "Otherwise players will end up merely as walking hoardings."

NICOLA MURPHY

In hot pursuit of Pucci

Psychedelic prints from the Sixties are dazzling the Nineties, Liz Smith reports



Original print: Liz Taylor in 1967, in a Pucci dress

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The legs have it: blue, black and white Spandex leggings by Pucci, Nineties-style

Brown, the chic boutique chain that is one of London's barometers of what is hot, or not, in fashion, is under siege. Its second delivery in a month of Pucci leggings and heraldic silk shirts was selling out even as it was being unpacked. Colourful kaleidoscopic patterns, created originally by the Marchese Emilio Pucci di Baronto in 1950 and made famous by the *dolce vita* set of the Fifties and Sixties, have come spinning back into fashion in 1990.

Shaken alert recently by Christian Lacroix's clashes of acid colour and swirls of psychedelic pattern, the fashionable are launching into a celebration of flamboyant print.

The 75-year-old marchese founded his fashion firm in 1948 in the family's Florentine palazzo. His fashion career began when he was photographed wearing a ski outfit he had designed himself. He enjoys punctuating the story of his career with anecdotes about this or that design. Each story has much the same scenario: set in some jet-set location. Pucci meets girl, on a ski slope in St Moritz, in a hotel lift in Paris, on an airliner, and creates for her a swimsuit, ballgown or parka. His prints, it says, were inspired by the vivid underwater shades of blue, turquoise and violet, or by a stained-glass window, or Botticelli's *Birth of Venus*.

Carlyne Cerf de Dudzeele, the stylish French fashion editor on US *Vogue* and a collector of vintage Pucci designs, was among the first to be sighted wearing splashy-printed Pucci silk shirts and leggings. Hamish Bowles, style editor at *Harpers & Queen* and leader of the school of "exquisites", or young British dandies, knows a Pucci scarf as a cravat. Katherine Hamnett was poured into one of Pucci's wilder patterned bodysuits when she ran out on to the catwalk at the end of a recent

show. Suzy Menkes, fashion editor of the *International Herald Tribune*, unpacked her trunk of vintage Puccis and wore a Sixties jumpsuit to amuse Christian Lacroix, her guest of honour at a dinner she hosted last summer.

There are Pucci rip-offs, of course, rolling out of Hong Kong, the United States and Europe. The Puccis are monitoring the booming trade in colourful abstracts printed on to stretchy Lycra, Spandex with cotton, and sheer polyester georgette or jersey. "We don't mind when designers like Lacroix or Gianni Versace take inspiration from my father's prints and interpret them their own way," says Giorgio Pucci says. "We get annoyed about the mass-market copies. The designs are difficult to get right. So often they look vulgar and cheap."

In the Pucci spirit, but not line-for-line copies, are tie-dye, swirls printed cotton Lycra leggings from £15 at Camden market in north London and secondhand Sixties leggings, £15 to £25 from Psychedelic Supermarket at Kensington market, south London. Hennes Sixties-inspired flower-printed leggings, £9.99, and Benetton swirling psychedelic and flower-printed leggings, £19.90, are both available nationwide.

Chrissie Walsh printed velvet leggings, £80, are at Harrods, SW1; The Vestry, South Molton Street, W1; Jones, Floral Street, WC2.

Joan Burstein of Browns, who read the signals a season back, stocks the Pucci originals at her South Molton Street, W1, and Sloane Street, SW1, shops. Leggings are priced from £50; scarves, £110; cotton dress, £200; silk bag, £250; shirts, £500.

A museum comes of age

The Design Museum celebrates a stormy first year with party and a pink ribbon



Staying ahead: Helen Rees, Design Museum director

Commuters crossing Tower Bridge this week may be surprised to see that the elegant white Fifties building on the Thames waterfront, next to Sir Terence Conran's Butlers Wharf development, has been wrapped up in a huge pink ribbon. Saturday is the first birthday of the Design Museum, the first museum devoted to industrial design.

Helen Rees, the museum's director, and her staff of 26 feel they have every right to celebrate. Their first year was difficult, beginning with negative comments from critics and the abrupt departure, after two months, of Stephen Bayley, the high-profile chief executive, following rumours of feuds with the trustees over the museum's direction.

But six months into the directorship of Ms Rees, aged 29, the Design Museum is flourishing. The first-year target of 150,000 visitors has been beaten, there are 2,000 members, and it is working almost within its £1.8 million annual budget. Funding is assured for the next two years and its growing list of blue-chip sponsors includes Fiat, Sony, Rolls-Royce, Olivetti and Unilever.

Behind the success lies eight years of planning which began when Sir Terence formed the Conran Foundation to create the type of education, research and resource centre he had been unable to find as a design

student. First came the Boilerhouse, in the basement of the Victoria & Albert museum. Five years later, the foundation moved to its present home, a warehouse adjacent to the Butlers Wharf site which Sir Terence was developing into shops, offices and housing.

Inside are a revived Boilerhouse, which houses temporary exhibitions such as the current one on Czech avant-garde art, architecture and design of the Twenties and Thirties, and a permanent collection of about 400 mass-manufactured objects. These include everything from a pristine Volkswagen Beetle to a vintage typewriter. There is a constantly changing review gallery, library, lecture theatre, coffee bar and cafe.

Under Mr Bayley's direction, objects were treated with a degree of reverence that gave the place a rather precious, sometimes elitist, air, Ms Rees says. She has taken the chairs

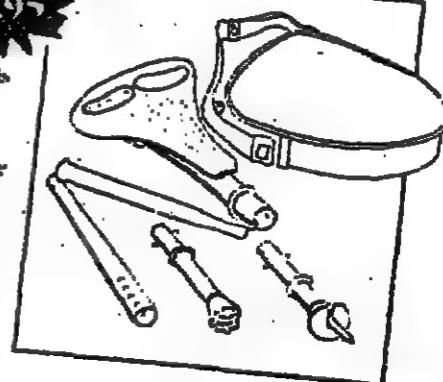
out of the permanent exhibition off their plinths and invited people to sit on them. "The function of the museum," she says, "is not to differentiate between good and bad design, but to make sense of all kinds of everyday objects in a cultural context."

She believes this opens the way for the museum to act as a popular consciousness-raiser. "Critical appraisal of a washing machine, for example, can lead to discussion of all kinds of issues, such as who builds machines, who does the housework and so on."

LISA O'KELLY

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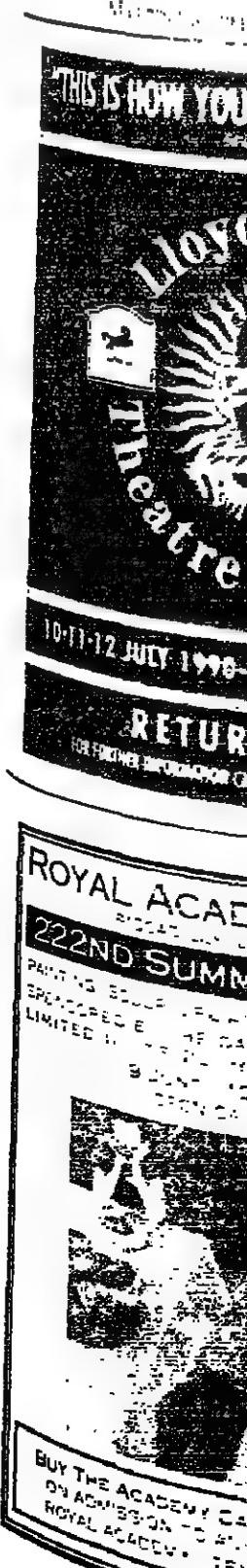
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ARTS

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RADIO

Eyes off the ball

WHO inhabits Cameroon? The Cams? The Croons? The Loony Toons? Now that its fizzily robust football team has departed the World Cup, this column can reveal the shocking truth that it was composed entirely of Camerounians, not "Camerouns" or "the Cameroun". *World Cup Special* (Radio 2, Sunday) had Bobby Robson, the England manager, uttering the usual gaffes. These went undetected by a commentary team which thought it was in Naples's San Polo stadium, named no doubt for the patron saint of newly-minted soecisms.

Off the ball, Brian Butler and Mike Ingham engaged in a double juggling act with Roger Milla, Cameroon's dynamic substitute, who is usually spelt Miller and can be pronounced either in the English or the cod-Italian fashion. But what a commentator's dream Milla has been: aged 38, played for nine clubs over 20 years, retired twice, latterly discovered knocking a ball about on an island in the Indian Ocean, "one of the darlings of the World Cup", as our lads in Naples reminded us. Every commentator in every medium has patently been praying for Milla to age several years in the course of a game. Raking their fact-sheets for pertinent information, Butler and Ingham calculated that Milla plus Peter Shilton, aged 40, equalled 78. By the end of the match they might be swapping pension books instead of shirts. Ray Clemence, the other "high priest of English goalkeeping", was on hand to lodge a protest.

Radio 2's coverage of the World Cup has on the whole been competent and judicious, attending to its brief of registering action as it devolves and reserving its *sforzando* for the genuinely operatic moments. The advantage it enjoys over its television counterpart is that it has a function which cannot be upstaged by images. It can, however, be lulled away from significant events which cannot be detected by listeners. Just before half-time on Sunday evening, during a parlous passage for Robson's Jammy Dodgers, Gary Lineker's troubled big toe took a tumble which prompted a stretcher to warm up on the touch line. On radio the hints went unattributed. Eventually, "You're not missing anything by the way, because...". We missed beats.

Ethnocentrism — the elastic frame of mind that, for example, hails Scottish successes as victories for British sport — is a puzzle to Arnold Brown, the Glaswegian Jewish accountant turned stand-up comic. Growing up in a rabidly Protestant and unabstemious city, he burnt with shame to see his teetotal father being thrown into pubs on Saturday nights. Saturdays now bring *Arnold Brown and Co* (Radio 4), in which his mild-mannered stage act has been expanded with the help of character actors (and too many writers) to form an average extended fantasy. Arnold Brown mislays his *Beano*. Arnold Brown is troubled by racism. Arnold Brown stamps it out by broadcasting to the world a brief extortior for all men to be nice to each other. Ivor Cutler, his fellow Glaswegian, would surely have taken it all further.

MARTIN CROPPER

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CLASSICAL MUSIC

Talent drifts without a rudder

Without a vision of how best to train our young musicians, a clear national strategy looks a long way off, Richard Morrison argues

Disquiet over the way British musicians are trained has been simmering for at least 30 years, but the debate now seems to be coming to the boil. There is no single issue at stake here; that is part of the trouble. Schools, colleges and universities are tangled in a confusion of aims and theories.

In state schools until the early 1960s, music teachers and parents could count on some buttresses of certainty and consistency, however limited these may now appear. Classroom-singing was one such norm; recorder-teaching, sometimes producing remarkably fruitful results when inflicted on a mass scale, was another. For a selected few, there were O- and A-levels, requiring traditional grounding in harmony, counterpoint and history.

The reforms of the last 25 years have swept away many of these certainties. But what has replaced them? Teachers are now falling between two stools, but many. Should their attention be directed primarily at the musically gifted; those who may themselves become musicians or music teachers? Or should their scarce resources be spread on egalitarian lines on the "every kid has a go on the synthesiser" principle? Should musical literacy be seen as the key to true creativity, or as a dusty discipline that may put a non-academic child of music for life?

Do European music traditions take precedence in a classroom full of children from Asian or West Indian families? Are the values of the music business — which depends for its survival on the vast majority of people being passive

consumers of music, rather than active music-makers — to be supported or countered?

These are not easy questions to answer at the best of times. If a local authority has reduced music teaching to a token minimum presence, the questions cannot even be asked. Yet on these shifting sands of unproven dogma and inadequate budgets, the training of our professional musicians must be founded. It is small wonder that our music colleges and university music departments deflect criticism of themselves by pointing to deficiencies in many of the candidates who come to them.

Those teaching in colleges and universities have scarcely demonstrated their own width of vision. The music colleges moved far too late to tackle vital new disciplines. Students still leave music colleges knowing how to get through the solo part in, say, a Beethoven concerto, (99 per cent will never need it) but unprepared for the rigorous routines needed in either the orchestra or the classroom. Yet that is where most will end up:

Attempts to change the music colleges have often faltered on their teaching staff's devotion to the old ways. In 1965 the Gulbenkian Report, *Making Musicians*, recommended the creation of a single National Conservatoire of Music. Nothing happened. Twelve years ago its successor, *Training Musicians*, put further strong arguments for an overhaul of the colleges. That, too, never happened, although the National Centre for Orchestral Studies was subsequently set up to bridge the gap between the colleges and the profession.

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Britain is bursting with youthful musical talent. A visit to the National Festival of Music for Youth, in London all this week, would confirm that. What is needed is a nationwide mechanism for converting the best of this youthful talent, slowly but surely, into world-class professional adult performers. While orchestral managers, conservatoire directors and schoolteachers continue to march to the beats of different drums, that will never be achieved.

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A New Year out of this world



Rappers and scientists, street gangs and spacemen jostle on stage in the European première of Sir Michael Tippett's *New Year*

OPERA

New Year Glyndebourne

NO OTHER composer would get away with it. In *New Year*, his fifth opera, Sir Michael Tippett creates an entertainment so naive yet pretentious, so obscure yet blatant, that it might have been devised by a committee of Steven Spielberg, R. D. Laing and the Delphic Oracle. Spacemen and street-gangs jostle on stage; humanism and hokum play equal parts in guiding the opera's course.

Reviewing the work's Houston première last October, Paul Griffiths noted its "uncertainty of tone". On all counts the opera's European première, at Glyndebourne on Sunday, was a triumph for the performers. A complex, gadgety staging (Sir Peter Hall,

assisted by Jeannette Aster) worked well; the solo roles were superbly projected; the London Philharmonic, stacked with saxophones and electric guitars and conducted with assurance by Andrew Davis, played with scorching virtuosity. In these ideal conditions, the opera emerged less as uncertain in tone than as gloriously all-embracing.

Here are some body-poppin' rappers, bristling with sweet-cred: there, an ethereal offstage chorus sounding like a remake of Holst's *Planets*. Here comes that strident "Commander of the Galaxy" type, whose ultra-confident vision of the future reminds one irresistibly of certain 1980s politicians (to ensure everyone gets the joke, she is called Regan); there goes that inhibited, tense Jo Ann, who clearly needs to turn on, tune in and drop out if she is going to be any good as a child-psychologist. The first sight of Jo Ann, beauti-

fully portrayed by Helen Field, is her bolting her door against the hostile urban jungle in which her step-brother, Donny, moves so confidently. Who can blame her? But according to the social-worker ethos of this opera, she can fulfil herself only by embracing the world's problems.

Luckily, a pleasant extraterrestrial, Pelegrin (Philip Langridge, in excellent voice) drops by. He was supposed to have piloted his flying saucer — with Regan and Merlin, the wizard scientist, on board — into the future. But the spaceship goes wrong (perhaps because it resembles one of those glass lifts in the better shopping malls) and deposits him in the grimy old past. So he is on hand to offer Jo Ann "The Choice": this elixir for a quiet, easy life; that elixir to become involved in the social problems of the day. The implication is that growth, in personal or political terms, is

impossible without past wounds being healed.

The story may leave one, unconvincing, and the facetious commentary on surtitles ("It's New Year's Eve — we're talking parties") seems a dubious asset. But if Tippett's glorious lyricism there can be no doubt. Some vocal lines sprout extraordinary melismas; others jig and bob in quixotic rhythms. The ensembles recapture the glowing contrapuntal richness of early Tippett. Occasionally, the orchestration sounds too light to support a scene, but the originality of Tippett's instrumental ideas simply stuns the ear.

Supporting Field and Langridge, Krister St Hill was a superbly hyperactive Donny, James Maddalena a suitably blundering Merlin. Ricketta Marang sang a coruscating Regan, and Nigel Robson and Jane Shatkin brought character to smaller parts.

RICHARD MORRISON

dresses probably need to be seen under 18th-century lighting, and to be worn with an 18th-century sense of posture and deportment: pannier dresses tripping about under follow-spots achieve no kind of authenticity. Rather an impression is given of a mannequin parade, or else, particularly where the fake armour is concerned, of an amateur production. This is an impression not countered by the way Tom Hawkes directs his singers to stand and move.

Of course, we were not there to look at the clothes: *Idomeneo* was written to show off the singers, the orchestra and, not least, the composer, rather than the design team. However, in nearly all musical departments, Sunday's performance was woefully inadequate. The orchestra produced playing of alarming variability and rough ensemble under Antonio da Almeida, and the chorus, in a work of magnificent choral set-pieces, was weak.

Among the soloists, Rüdiger

Wohlers as Idomeneo was never more than approximate. Valerie Masterson skilfully used much head voice to ease herself around the awkwardnesses of Ilia's part, and Lucille Beau was a squatly Idamante.

Only Francoise Pollet, making her British débüt as Elektra, provided fine singing: the voice beautifully composed and clear-toned, though a little unsteady at the top. Her second-act aria was superb.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

the trumpet celebrity, Wynton, has done him little harm. Nor have his extra-curricular activities with Sting and the film director Spike Lee. Equipped in his early years with a CBS recording contract, Marsalis has been free to dabble in a range of styles, from Ben Webster ballads to Ornette Coleman squibs. His last album, *Trice Jeepy*, gathered together the various improvisational forms with predictably confusing results.

After so much time in the first division, he might have been expected to settle on one coherent approach. At Glasgow, he still sounded like a player who is happier impersonating other people's voices than projecting his own. The strongest influences —

Coltrane, Coleman and Wayne Shorter — have all been skilfully absorbed in the usual post-modernist manner, but apart from his self-deprecating jokes, Marsalis keeps his own personality hidden. We were left with glistening "post-pop", performed at a furious tempo, with drummer Jeff Watts and pianist Kenny Kirkland seemingly engrossed in a private contest for most of the evening. Watts, who is usually one of the most precise rhythm players, was in a particularly bombastic mood, indulging in over-long solos while Marsalis looked on. Coltrane's drummer, Elvin Jones, carried out these theatrics with a tad more flair.

The audience, it must be said,

did not appear to object. In many ways this school of playing is turning into an infinitely more sophisticated version of stadium rock brash, overbearing but ultimately non-threatening. One difference is that rock stars would probably not dare to exchange gibes during what are supposed to be their more intense solos.

Tommy Smith and Lee Konitz appeared on stage towards the close. Earlier, Konitz led a quartet through some spacious but often airless alto improvisations. John Taylor responded with suitably brittle fragments from the piano. Konitz's tone is always exquisite, but this particular venture began to sag well before the final chorus.

CLIVE DAVIS

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own. The strongest influences —

Coltrane, Coleman and Wayne

Shorter — have all been skilfully

absorbed in the usual post-modernist

manner, but apart from his

self-deprecating jokes, Marsalis

keeps his own personality hidden.

We were left with glistening

"post-pop", performed at a

furious tempo, with drummer Jeff

Watts and pianist Kenny Kirkland

seemingly engrossed in a private

contest for most of the evening.

Watts, who is usually one of

the most precise rhythm players,

was in a particularly bombastic

mood, indulging in over-long solos

while Marsalis looked on. Coltrane's

dr

BBC 1

6.00 Caelex
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Laurie Mayer and Jill Dando in London and Nicholas Witchell in Moscow reporting on the Communist party congress 8.55 Regional news and weather
9.00 News and weather followed by Lovat Roed, Seven days in the life of Alan Byrne from Oxford builds a glass fibre craft (r)
10.00 News and weather followed by Hello Spencer Show! Puppet series from America 10.25 Playdays, For the young 10.50 Rupert the Bear narrated by Ray Brooks (r)
10.55 Five to Eleven, Gary Watson reads poetry and letters by Gerard Manley Hopkins
11.00 News and weather followed by Hudson and Hattie, The culinary couple are joined in the kitchen by Bonnie Langford (r) 11.30 Boswell's Wildlife Safari to Mexico, By boat down the estuary of the Rio San Cristobal to the Pacific (r) 11.55 The Historian, Bryan McEvoy examines the influence of Greece on the grand houses of Britain (r)
12.00 News and weather followed by Dallas, Frothy soap revolving around the world of Texas oil barons (r).
12.50 Reviving Antiques, How to re-use and clean an Afghan dagger. (Ceefax)
12.55 Regional news and weather

Unbeaten: goalkeeper Walter Zenga (6.35pm)

less to eat, Glenda Jackson reads the commentary of this film made in association with the Campaign Against Arms Trade. (Ceefax)

7.10 Open University: First in the Field, Ends at 7.35

8.00 News 8.15 Westminster 8.00 Wimbledon 90, Highlights of yesterday's play
9.00 Film Five (b/w), Musical footage from the RKO archives, featuring Duke Ellington

10.15 Film: Having Wonderful Time (1938, b/w), Ginger Rogers is a clever girl with no time for men, but finds her interest rekindled at a Cuckoo holiday resort by Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

Lucille Ball and Red Skelton also star. Directed by Alfred Santell

11.20 Film: Mr Forbes and the Penguins (1971), John Hurt is a biologist who goes to the Antarctic to impress a girl, but once there becomes absorbed by the penguins he is studying. An oddity, reputedly a mixture of two films made into one by the screenplay of Anthony Shaffer and direction of Roy Boulting

12.00 Ngarundi, An Aboriginal story 1.10 Animation Now, Chinese cut-out animation 1.20 Charlie Chalk, For younger viewers 1.35 See Hear Magazine programme for the deaf and hard of hearing (r)

2.00 News and weather followed by Wimbledon 90, Helen Rollason introduces today's play from the courts of the All England Club

3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live, Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather 4.00 Wimbledon 90, Continued coverage 8.00 Open Space: Death on Deferry With moves towards peace and disarmament dominating first world politics, arms manufacturers, far from easing production, are aggressively marketing their wares to the third world. The consequences for the civilian populations are more death and

more violence. Jeremy Paxman reports from Moscow on the 28th congress of the Soviet Communist party, in London, Nelson Mandela is interviewed by James Wileman

3.30 Design Classics: The Telephone Box

● In its prime the red telephone box was taken for granted, except by vandals who attacked it with a relish that the mindless reserve from grumpy tales of urban deprivation for a portrait of a traditional English village torn by a now over a factory owner.

We are in the Lincolnshire wolds, where the vicar and squire are double-barrelled cowards and Tennyson tea towels are sold by the church in honour of the area's famous poet.

Although no one is tasteless enough to say, objections to the factory farmer seem partly based on his being an incomer, and Dutch at that. As villagers protest against pollution,

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- LAW 34-35
- SPORT 41-46

BUSINESS

TUESDAY JULY 3 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Lawyer is cleared in Clowes fraud case

From WOLFGANG MUNCHAU
IN EAST BERLIN

GERMAN monetary union started smoothly yesterday as the East Germans proved they were in no rush to spend the DM25 billion in cash provided by the Bundesbank.

Markets reacted calmly with the pound strengthening from DM2.9029 to DM2.9152 and the dollar slipping from DM1.6650 to DM1.6540. The Dax index of West German shares rose 1.9 per cent or 35 points, including a rise of DM20 to DM768.50 in Siemens shares.

The West German cabinet was sufficiently encouraged by the immediate response to agree a draft budget for next year of DM324 billion, including DM10 billion extra for the development of East

Germany. The budget is 3.9 per cent higher than this year's and allows for a deficit of DM31.3 billion, DM300 million more than this year. It includes the first-ever cuts in defence spending, worth DM25 billion, and further cuts, of DM2.1 billion, in unemployment benefit.

The expected economic boom arising from the union is expected to create more jobs.

Before yesterday's West German cabinet meeting, Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, discussed the conversion of the mark with Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister. Both are said to have agreed that monetary union had been undertaken prudently and that there was now an overriding confidence in East Germany that

gave every reason to believe that the new currency would be used with care and consideration.

East German stores reported large numbers of shoppers looking at goods but few sales. Most shops reported business as usual with only minor increases in electrical goods, jewellery and cosmetics. Sales of television sets were strong. The East Germans' conservatism became apparent late on Sunday when the finance ministry reported that the average withdrawal of Deutschmarks was between DM300 and DM400 out of a total initial entitlement of DM2,000.

However, Dr Eckhard Bergmann, a senior economist at Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest, has given warning not to be too optimistic yet.

"There are already indications that car sales are running strong. No one pays for cars in cash, so the low rates of cash withdrawals do not matter very much," he said.

"We still maintain our belief that the Deutschmark will strengthen following monetary union. What we are seeing at present is a strong demand for capital, restrictive fiscal policy. Taken together this must lead to an appreciation of the Deutschmark."

The demand for capital and the continued boom in the economy will attract a great number of foreign investors who will help stabilise the currency, Dr Bergmann added.

Yesterday's muted reaction might not be an indicator since East

German shoppers have yet to adapt to different price structures. While prices for food and beverages have risen, prices of other products, such as consumer durables and electronics have come down. The new price structure is initially deflationary, as the price of a basket of goods incurred by the average East German household, has gone down from 1,600 Ostmarks to DM1,500.

Dr Bergmann said in the short term the main inflationary danger would stem from imported inflation amid prospects that West Germany's current account surplus could fall in the next few years.

"I do not see the emergence of a deficit, although at present that cannot be completely excluded," he said.

Britain in ERM soon says Pöhl

By RODNEY LORD
ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITAIN will soon join the exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system, Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, predicted yesterday.

In a lecture at the Institute of Economic Affairs, Herr Pöhl said the British government's proposals for a new European currency to trade in parallel with national currencies will not help in arriving at a common currency.

Though the decision to put proposals on the table is welcome, there are dangers in creating a parallel currency such as a hard ecu which would be subject to pressure, by those anxious to promote its use, to increase the amount of ecus in issue.

Challenging, by implication, Mrs Thatcher's strong views on the need for "accountability" of any new institution, he stressed that responsibility for monetary policy could not be subdivided: either it had to rest with an independent European commission central authority or remain with national authorities.

He repeated his call for an independent European central bank system which he said, had a large measure of agreement among the commission's central bank governors' committee.

Turning to German economic and monetary union (Gemu), Herr Pöhl said the initial phase, which began on Sunday, would be difficult and even turbulent, but that the benefits would accrue throughout Europe. Public spending would have to be cut to offset the inevitable rise in Germany's budget deficit as a result of union.

Herr Pöhl said that although Gemu might make monetary policy more difficult in Germany, it should not "materially affect" the Bundesbank's ability to pursue price stability. The rates at which ostmarks may be converted into deutschmarks average out at an overall conversion rate of 1.8 to 1 — not far from the 2 to 1 which the Bundesbank initially proposed.

The latest indications are that people would not spend "too large a proportion" of their new mark holdings right away which would help to keep inflationary pressures in check. The broad measure of the money supply, M3, would rise by about 10 per cent which corresponds well with the increase in economic potential represented by the addition of East Germany.

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Tate & Lyle rules out bid for Berisford

By ANGELA MACKAY

TATE & Lyle has ruled out a bid for Berisford International, the troubled sugar and property group.

The company cited problems with Berisford's non-sugar assets and narrowing margins on cane sugar refining if an offer succeeded. There was also an embarrassing dilemma over marketing agreements between the two companies which may offend the Mergers and Monopolies Commission.

Berisford said it was "extremely surprised" at Tate's decision, adding that no fresh information had been supplied to Tate which might alter that company's stance. New information will be supplied when Berisford announces interim results on Thursday.

Tate was invited to bid for Berisford by Berisford's previous managers after they realised the company would be forced to write off about £165 million on the group's New York property portfolio.

The proposed deal was referred to the MMC three weeks ago.

After the referral, Berisford said it had been approached by other potential bidders, and yesterday pointed out that talks with these parties were continuing.

One potential bidder is Garry Weston of Associated British Foods, who recently made a blistering attack on

"In the light of the property portfolio's potential losses, past and present, a bid just

won't on." Mr Lewis said that when the company was completing a detailed questionnaire for the MMC, the company realised there was "a degree of collaboration between Berisford and Tate in the sugar market which went beyond normal market practice".

"We are taking legal advice to see if we are in breach of any codes such as the Restrictive Trade Practices Act," he added.

Tate, maker of Mr Cube sugar, was blocked by the MMC on competition grounds three years ago when it tried to bid for Berisford. The company, it is believed, thought it was imperative to come before the MMC "with clean hands" if it had a chance of being treated favourably that time.

In addition, British Sugar cost at least £1 billion. That was considered too much to pay for a company in poor financial order.

On Thursday, Berisford is expected to announce an interim pre-tax profit of about £30 million, which will be transformed into a loss attributable to shareholders of about £125 million after exceptional provisions of about £165 million relating to the company's New York portfolio of 13 properties.

Sources close to Berisford said the company would not pay an interim dividend.

He added: "At a board meeting on Friday, we decided not to proceed. We have reduced our gearing to 100 per cent and have a pretty clean operation.

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"We are taking legal advice to see if we are in breach of any codes such as the Restrictive Trade Practices Act," he added.

Tate, maker of Mr Cube sugar, was blocked by the MMC on competition grounds three years ago when it tried to bid for Berisford. The company, it is believed, thought it was imperative to come before the MMC "with clean hands" if it had a chance of being treated favourably that time.

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azlewood lls snacks ivision to managers

By COLIN CAMPBELL

LEWOOD Foods is set to sell 11 separate companies, make up its confectionery-snacks division to a management buyout team for £10 million.

John Courtenay-Luck, the division's chief executive, says the buyout will be injected into business over the next two years to meet the growing demand for its products.

The £59 million price, the balance satisfied by an unsecured loan note carrying the right to a 7.5 per cent in the new company.

The division's 1990 pre-tax profit was £7 million on turnover of £72.8 million, largely from table jellies, nuts and dried fruit, chocolate confectionery operations, and employs 1,500 in Britain, Ireland and West Germany.

Hazlewood will use the cash to reduce its gearing from 121 per cent to about 65 per cent.

It will concentrate on frozen food, fresh food and snack stations. It will enter a joint venture or complete the deal under which it receives a £2 million fee for five years.

Shareholders' returns will be needed because of the size of the sale.

Hazlewood shares fall to 6p.

UNDUP
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electronics company, is date, buying New Venetian \$32 million in cash of thermal power in 1989 the company names its executives' salaries are

10 million is being paid a

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now for 24 months against US companies' executives, which includes the

ceramic company.

A new man
of Power

JOHN Walker, the new

secretary to the board, has

announced the name of National Power's

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N Sea fuel 'could last 40 years'

By OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

BRITAIN'S North Sea reserves could be good for another 40 years, Ian Lang, a Scottish Office minister, has predicted. More jobs, higher revenues and a stable energy market were also forecast.

He said in Glasgow: "Original assessments of the North Sea's reserves predicted that our oil and gas would be running out in the 1990s. Improved geological and recovery techniques have now shown this to be a gross underestimate. In fact, we can now look forward to the UK being self-sufficient in oil into the next century and gas reserves look set to last perhaps another 40 years."

But Mr Lang believes that, based on current discoveries, this may understate the potential of the North Sea.

He added: "Exploration and appraisal drilling is predicted to reach record levels."

"All of this activity in the North Sea, much of which is reflected around the world, will mean more employment opportunities, increased revenues and a degree of stability in the energy sector."

Mr Lang revealed that 4,000 wells have been drilled in the British sector. They have produced oil worth £145 billion, with nearly £70 billion going to the Chancellor.

Parker sale

Wicks is selling the Parker Kington division of Hunter Timber, its subsidiary, in a management buyout for £2.25 million in cash and the issue of £2.25 million of variable coupon redeemable preference shares. In the 12 months to December, Parker Kington made a pre-tax profit of £500,000.

Ferromet results

Ferromet, the specialist metals group, reports pre-tax profits of £1.38 million for the nine months to end-December, against £1.71 million for the previous 12 months. There is no dividend.

Hilclare ahead

Hilclare, the electronic, security and lighting designer and manufacturer, lifted pretax profits from £265,000 to £322,000 in the year to end-March, increasing earnings per share by 21.4 per cent to 8.01p. The final dividend is 1p.

Broker buyout

Principal Hotels is selling Douglas Le Mare, its small stockholding subsidiary, to managers for £1.3 million, including £1 million in cash. Principal has also announced the sale of the Ligure hotel in Frejus, France, for Fr20 million.

Bid rejected

The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company has issued its formal rejection of the £17.25 million cash bid from Sea Containers, claiming the bidder is trying to take the credit for the "excellent work" undertaken over the past few years by the Steam Packet management. The Steam Packet share price held at 125p, 10p above the value of the offer.

Contract for Perrier puts a sparkle in Robertson figures

By MARTIN BARROW

ROBERTSON Group, the natural resources and environmental consultancy, lifted pre-tax profits by 33 per cent to £6.07 million during the year to the end of March.

Earnings per share rose by one-third to 15.6p. A final dividend of 3.2p a share makes a total of 4.5p, up from 3.8p.

Core consultancy businesses increased profits by 20 per cent to £8.1 million, while income from mineral ventures rose by 77 per cent to £2.56 million.

The company's most significant single contract came from Source Perrier, the French mineral water company, which called in Robertson to investigate how benzene had entered the water supply at Verzege, in southern France.

The increase in taxable profits was achieved despite a sluggish performance from the main petrochemicals division, where profits were almost unchanged at £3.32 million as a result of the absence of North Sea licensing rounds.

During the previous 12 months, activities which have been brought together to form this new division earned £791,000.

Clients included Hanson, which asked Robertson to provide information on the rehabilitation of claypits near



Bichan: mining disposals restricting sales of geological reports

But the company benefited from increased activity in its environment division, which contributed profits of £1.37 million.

The company intends to dispose of its remaining interests in mining, including a 9.8 per cent stake in Butte Mining, "when the market conditions are right," according to Dr Roy Bichan, the executive chairman.

Robertson netted £5 million from the flotation of Plateau Mining, its mining finance subsidiary, as a separate quoted company in January although the cash was not received until March. Interest receivable fell from £314,000 to £146,000 but this should be reversed during this year.

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There is another result to which too little attention is paid. That result is the fear of a return to office of a party that is hostile to the business of personal wealth creation.

The City is widely criticised for failing to take a long-term investment view. For as long as we live with the threat of a government which is hostile to wealth creation, the best brains in the City will be employed in pursuit of the fast buck, playing pass the parcel with the nation's assets in an endless round of takeover and "bundling" and "unbundling" games; and there will never be a case for long-term patient investment money which is the basis of the real strength of the Japanese and the German economies which Mr Cooke so rightly admires.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GIFTOS,
Nastend House,
Nr Stonehouse,
Gloucestershire,
June 15.

'Prudent' Crosby edges to £4.3m

By OUR CITY STAFF

JAMES Crosby, the housebuilder based in the northwest, escaped the worst effects of higher interest rates last year but gave warning yesterday that conditions were becoming increasingly difficult.

The company reported pretax profits 4.4 per cent higher at £4.31 million for the 12 months to the end of March, against £1.71 million for the previous 12 months. There is no dividend.

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Cairn buys oil units

CAIRN Energy, the independent oil company, is acquiring its first interests in the North Sea Forties field, buying two production units from Ranger Oil (UK) for \$9.8 million.

The acquisition, subject to approval by the energy department, gives Cairn a 0.5 per cent interest in the field, boosting daily production by

up to 1,000 barrels of oil equivalent.

Cairn is awaiting first production from the offshore oilfield at Palmers Wood, Oxsted, Surrey, at the end of the month, when the company's daily output will exceed 5,000 barrels for the first time. About 70 per cent of production is in the United States.

Peterborough, Cambridge-shire.

The minerals and mapping division recovered strongly, with operating profits of £266,000 against a loss of £156,000. Rural development, which spans activities in agriculture and fisheries, returned profits down from £621,000 to £531,000. Associated companies, including Nopco in Norway and Petrel Robertson of Canada, which returned a profit, contributed £458,000, against £76,000 in the previous year.

The declaration is symptomatic of a widely held opinion in our country that personal economic success is a social crime, but that national economic success should be a legitimate and probably pre-eminent objective of public policy.

The reality is that the latter

can only be the sum of the parts of the former. The economic illiteracy which the opinion betrays is permissible if regrettable on the bench of bishops, but wholly unacceptable from a political party which aspires to public office.

With the collapse of the centre in British politics, we are left with the politically unhealthy result that the thinking man has only one alternative in the polling booth.

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UK firms 'poor' say directors

By DEREK HARRIS
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

IN A SURVEY of nearly 300 European directors, Britons rated their companies lowest in the skills league for exploiting the new marketing opportunities opening up.

The British rated them selves lower than any other European nation in technical and management expertise, staff qualifications and experience in the European market.

A fifth of British directors, in research carried out by *Director* magazine, backed by the Institute of Directors, thought their companies either poor or very poor when it came to staff qualifications and experience of the European market.

The Britons thought their strongest card was the financial stability of their companies. This was also seen by the West Germans, the Dutch and the Swedes as their strongest asset.

Compared with the British, many other nations showed considerable self-esteem.

Wealth is no social crime

From THE PRESS OFFICER, BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL

Sir, Mr Maurice Cooke's reminder in his letter to you that the Labour party has declared its intention to revive the investment income surcharge is timely indeed.

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Price mechanism

From MR H COWNIE

Sir, Recent warnings from the ABI of big increases in premiums on motor, household and contents insurance to recoup a sharp rise in losses prevention that it once was.

Instead safety for the average policy holder is given low priority and premiums as a result are consistently increased without considering any way of reducing claims through improvements in safety and engineering.

The insurance industry has

vast opportunities to significantly advance society's health and safety through loss

BUSINESS LETTERS

Insurance rises 'no surprise'

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Managers are key to security

From MR JOHN PRINGLE

Sir, As much as your special report, "The Security Industry" (June 19), highlights many of the problems and solutions regarding fraud, theft and pilfering, I feel being in a company involved with the smaller business sector and start-up situations, that the report misses the main area within which many of these problems can be solved, namely that of management.

In all of our dealings with skilled people from all disciplines, the most obvious and recurring problem is lack of management training within the skilled sector of companies.

Many problems regarding security, avoidable costs, racial and sexual harassment and environmental issues are overcome by the few companies that use and train their staff in proper management methods and techniques.

Many of our clients who have put into place proper management have been able to overcome many of the problems within these and other areas, with very little extra cost and in the knowledge that these methods will see their businesses through many years of change with no extra costs.

Once again, it seems that we are exerting management to jump on a new bandwagon as the way to solve all of their problems when, in fact, only companies that are managed correctly and are running without these basic problems can use to their full new technology.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN PRINGLE,

John Pringle Associates,

318 Holloway Road, N7

June 19.

Boards' rewards

From MR P RUTHERFORD

Sir, I share the concern of Mrs Geddes (Business Letters, June 15) that shareholders are mere... todder for egos on the board". As an example, I have just been informed by Rock that, as a fait accompli, the retiring chairman has been given a sum of £250,000 in compensation, a staggering golden handshake against a background of much reduced share value and several years of no dividend under his direction.

What can a small shareholder, without clout, do about boardroom furies among directors? Yours faithfully,

P RUTHERFORD,

76 Beach Road,

Tynemouth,

Northumberland,

NE3 2JL

June 15.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

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John Pringle
John Pringle Associates
189 Holloway Road, N.
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Yours faithfully,
P. RUTHERFORD
76 Beach Road
Tynemouth,
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WORLD MARKETS

Post-massacre high

Hong Kong SHARE prices showed sharp gains in active trading. The Hang Seng index surged 41.23 points to 3,194.97, its highest level since before the Tiananmen Square massacre in June last year.

Volume was relatively strong at HK\$1.99 billion (£152 million).

● New York — The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.88 points at 2,892.57 in early trading.

● Tokyo — The Nikkei index rose 219.99 to 32,160.23.

● Singapore — The Straits Times industrial index of fell 2.61 points to end at 1,524.35.

● Sydney — The All-Ordinaries index ended 4.1 points down at 1,496.6.

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Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them together to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the cash prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 25. Dealings end Friday. Contango day is Monday. Settlement day July 16. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

Portfolio

PLATINUM

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DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000

Claims required for +34 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

range 91.4-91.7)
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a dollar 1.2155-1.2160
0.625-2.2093
\$ 66.8550-67.8552
pound 0.8606-0.8625
drachma 5.7378-6.8575
long dollar 13.569-13.583
petrol 30.42-30.43
gold (oz) 4.75-4.7555
silver (oz) 4.75-4.7555
peso 4.954-5.1561
euro/dollar 2.3762-2.3961
Arabia riyal 6.5330-6.6150
jore (rupee) 3.2224-3.2261
a rand (rands) 4.6253-4.7275
dollar 6.3925-6.7275
ie Bank Rates supplied by
and Barclays Bank GTS

EY DEPOSITS %

1 month 3.3% 3.6%
6 6.4%-8.5% 6.4%

9 10.6%-10.10-11.1%

12 9.5%-9.8%-10.1%

7 7.6%-7.7% 7.7%

LION (Per ounce)
Diamonds 5357-5357.75
Gold 3555-3556.75

S (Per coin, Ex VAT)
0.00 (2207 00-210 00)

60.00 (2203 00-205.60)

100.00 (2207 00-210.00)

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AID agency field directors are particularly mobile and have a variety of backgrounds. They include former engineers, journalists, an international lawyer and a rock band manager. What matters, say agency directors, is having the right personality.

Robin Shell, once a field director and now deputy director of overseas operations for Food for the Hungry International, is a trained agricultural surveyor and a former careers officer with previous experience as a volunteer project director in Thailand.

He travels as often as any international businessman, spending part of his time in the organisation's head office, engaged on policy, personnel and resource allocation matters. His remaining time is spent visiting project workers in the field to monitor progress and troubleshoot.

"Policy and monitoring are important, although they are often dismissed as 'administration'. We receive funding from many charities, churches and organisations, including Band Aid, and donors have a right to expect accountability."

"My recent trips have included one to compile a report on work in Ethiopia; we had some staff morale problems there but this is now improving. I also needed to assess the finance required for new projects. I went next to Uganda to discuss possible expansion of our work, with the field director and government representatives. I have also been to Thailand, Laos and Bangladesh — and to Glasgow to recruit an agronomist."



High-fliers with a developed sense of helping others

Many people suppose that all aid agency work in developing countries is done by poorly paid volunteers, but a considerable number of workers are career staff employed on full salaries. Anyone considering work with an agency need not fear that they will be underpaid. Drawbacks abound, and prospective workers are well briefed on these, but salary is not one of them.

"People are often surprised to find that workers are paid reasonably well, if not extravagantly," says Robin Shell, deputy director of overseas operations for the Arizona-based Food for the Hungry International. "Development workers don't earn a fortune, but pay compares with that of teachers or social workers."

Development work is the term some agencies prefer for their activities. Relief work is an emergency measure: development work seeks to improve a local community's living standard in the long term by education and training. Some aid agencies do one type of work, others both.

"Development work aims to get away from handouts," Mr Shell says. "Agencies undertake projects of long-term benefit, working with the local community. 'We are going one step further now by setting up micro enterprise projects in some areas.'

Bangladesh provides one example. During the floods we provided instant help and relief. Afterwards, the aim was to improve on pre-flood conditions. A development worker went to a village and, after discussion with villagers, followed by doctors and nutritionists, we have the largest group. Then we have the technical group, many of whom are civil or water engineers. A civil engineer trained in this country can do anything in Africa."

Action Aid, SCF, Care and Oxfam employ only paid staff on "good salaries", Mr Timpson says.

ing first like a bank examining a business plan. Then we provided technical expertise to help practically. Our targets were the poorest people, and the women in particular."

A wide variety of skills can be used overseas. The initial relief operation in Bangladesh required doctors, nurses and transport experts to ensure the efficient distribution of food and medicine, followed by civil engineers, agriculturists plus computing and business experts. Other projects may need forestry experts, agricultural economists, accountants and teachers.

"We employ two main types of staff," says Andrew Timpson, Save the Children Fund's deputy divisional director for Africa. "SCF is predominantly a health agency, so nurses, midwives, followed by doctors and nutritionists, are our largest group. Then we have the technical group, many of whom are civil or water engineers. A civil engineer trained in this country can do anything in Africa."

Action Aid, SCF, Care and Oxfam employ only paid staff on "good salaries", Mr Timpson says.

Agencies looking for staff use several sources, including advertising in the national press and professional journals, speculative letters and informal networks. "We often phone a voluntary agency to see whether anyone suitable who is coming to the end of a placement might be interested," says a spokesman for SCF's personnel department. "A lot of recycling goes on. Contracts are often for two-year periods and people move around between us."

Previous experience as a volunteer is helpful, and most successful applicants have worked as volunteers with other agencies. This experience is a valuable guide to whether applicants can adjust to very different lifestyles, cultures and conditions and possess the vital ability to work with counterparts in developing countries.

Managerial expertise is vital. Just one British midwife can be working with senior midwives in Africa, helping them to train and organise.

are not many such jobs and the responsibility is awesome. They must be an administrator, diplomat, financial director and personnel officer, and are responsible for their agency's work in one country or area. They organise other volunteers, control budgets, supervise staff and liaise with national governments.

All agencies are careful to stress that, although long-term careers are possible — SCF has two nurses who have been with them for 20 years — there is no career structure. Most contracts are for one or two years. Staff move around, but there are few administrative posts in Britain to come home to. Mr Timpson is one of the exceptions, having been an overseas field and regional director.

He says: "Professionals must at some point step back and consider is this to be my career, or should I get back on the ladder at home? Doctors, in particular, have difficulty in climbing the ladder if they stay outside the health service too long."

Agencies for Overseas Medical Service, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, London WC2E 3JT (maintains a register).

Crown Agents, YR Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD (recruits on behalf of overseas governments).

Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road,

Save the Children Fund, Mary Datchelor House, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London SE5 8RD.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS 071-481 1066

ISLINGTON
HEALTH AUTHORITY

COMMUNITY & PRIORITY SERVICES

SERVICE DIRECTORS

- Care of Older People
- Women and Children's Health

Salaries up to £27,000

Having considered the implications of "Working for Patients" and "Caring for People" and the joining together of the former Units of Community and Priority Services, the above Board level posts have been established, providing a single management focus for each area in Islington.

In either role, you will be expected to promote and translate into action agreed service values for these client groups, to ensure top quality services under contract to the Purchasing Authority. Emphasis will be on managing by influence to achieve best possible co-ordination and integration of services to Islington. Additionally these posts will direct a range of services in one or two of our five localities covering Islington.

Although ideally having already made a significant contribution in the appropriate health specialism, you will certainly be able to demonstrate an understanding of the issues - to a level that will enable you to provide dynamic leadership and manage change in respect of these services. Proven ability in a Senior Management post together with a good working knowledge of the changes currently affecting the NHS are essential.

If you enjoy working under pressure as a corporate member of a flexible management team please write or telephone for further information from: Personnel Department, Islington Health Authority, Insurance House, Insurance Street, London WC1X 0JB. Tel: 071-278 2323 Ext 265.

If you would like the opportunity for informal discussion please phone Paul G. Beard, Unit General Manager on 071-278 2323 Ext 266.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 18th July 1990.

We actively discourage smoking at work.

AN EMPLOYER COMMITTED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

SETTING STANDARDS IN CHILD CARE

Training Officer

SO2 £15,549 - £16,476 Chelmsford

Throughout Essex Social Services we are committed to maintaining high standards of professional practice in child care. But our continuing success depends on our providing equally high levels of staff training. This appointment will, therefore, offer an exceptional opportunity to join a small but enthusiastic training team at our Chelmsford headquarters.

Working closely with the Senior Training Officer (Child Care), you'll be involved in the planning, design, evaluation and delivery of child care training programmes. This will involve personal presentation, individual tutorials and use of speakers and training materials.

Qualified CQSW/CSS or with a Dip.COT, you should have broad practice experience and, ideally, post-qualifying training in child care and training experience. You should also be a car driver.

Informal enquiries should be made to Stewart Thomson, Principal Training Officer, on Chelmsford (0245) 492211 Ext. 40115 or Monica Peake, Senior Training Officer (Child Care) on Ext. 40123.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Section, Essex Social Services, 'A' Block, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex. Telephone: Chelmsford (0245) 492211 Ext. 40137.

Closing date for applications: 17th July 1990.

Essex County Council
Social Services

DETAILS BY PHONE

We'll show you how to earn big money helping businesses keep in touch.

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- * Complete Training
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- * No Clawbacks
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MILLICOM INFORMATION SERVICES

Barking, Havering and Brentwood Health Authority

Assistant Director of Finance (Planning)

£22,000pa Inclusive (plus Leased Car and Performance Related Pay)

Due to the promotion of the existing post-holder an exciting opportunity arises for an ambitious, suitably qualified or experienced person to take financial input of "White paper" financial planning and Performance Review. In addition the post carries responsibility for maintaining cost limits and resource allocation controls. The Authority is also currently planning for the future development of a single-site District General Hospital.

The successful candidate will be based in the District Finance Department at Chochurch Hospital, Romford, and a generous relocation package is available.

Please contact Terry Brooks, Deputy Director of Finance, on 0705 746590 ext 3338 or Diane Lincoln, on 04023 45838 ext 2844, for an information pack.

Closing date: July 13, 1990.

Working towards equal opportunities.

PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE

BEXLEY HEALTH AUTHORITY

SENIOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

Salary: £24,000pa, + Performance Related Pay + Benefits

Do you wish to further your career in finance? Excellent opportunities exist within this progressive Department whilst also providing you with the facility to continue your professional studies if you so desire? Are you an experienced accountant ideally with a knowledge of the Health Service possessing the necessary skills to manage a small team dealing with a range of financial accounting matters? Are you able to communicate effectively and organise the work of others whilst ensuring that strict deadlines are met? If so, why not join us in this forward-thinking Authority where exciting changes are being planned?

In return we can offer relocation expenses in approved cases, temporary accommodation in close proximity and refurbished offices, non-smoking environment, close to Bexleyheath, BR Station.

Interested? Then contact: The District Personnel Officer to obtain an application form and job description at 221 Erith Road, Bexleyheath, Kent DA7 6HZ. Tel: 081-301 2333 ext 2552.

Closing date: July 13, 1990.

We are an equal opportunities employer.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAT MANAGER

Senior Manager Scale 22: £17,190 pa (review in September 1990)

Eligible for performance related pay

We are looking for someone to be part of setting up and organising the business of our new District Health Authority and who wishes to develop their general management skills working closely with the District General Manager.

You will need to have previous NHS experience, be well organised, proactive, capable of motivating staff and be able to produce written work to high standard.

Take this opportunity to join a District which is well ahead with planning to meet the challenges of the White Paper. Contact Jim Bartlett, District General Manager for informal discussions or telephone (0785) 52233 Ext. 5214 for an application form and information pack.

Mid Staffordshire Health Authority is an equal opportunities employer.

Closing date: 17 July 1990.

PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE



MID SURREY HEALTH AUTHORITY

CONTRACTS MANAGER

Salary Circa £27,500 p.a.

Appropriately qualified and experienced individuals are invited to apply for this Director level post. Responsibilities include the development and application of District Health Authority Contracts for health care services for a residential population of 166,000 and a number of large mental hospital facilities.

Experience of contracting and negotiating would be an obvious advantage but appropriately qualified and ambitious health care managers will be given training in these areas.

For an informal discussion of the post contact the District General Manager, Ken Sutton, District Headquarters, West Park Hospital, Horton Lane, Epsom, Surrey, on 0372 727811 Ext 237.

An application form and information pack is obtainable from Mrs Thelma Lloyd, Employee & Professional Adviser, District Headquarters, West Park Hospital, Horton Lane, Epsom, Surrey, on 0372 727811 Ext 360. Closing date - Monday 16 July 1990.

Continued on page 40

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LSE FINANCIAL MARKETS GROUP RESEARCH GROUP MANAGER

The LSE Financial Markets Group is a dynamic highly successful research group which has been established at the London School of Economics on funding provided by a number of British, American and Japanese institutions, to pursue basic research into financial markets and their links with the real economy.

We are seeking to appoint a Research Group Manager to be the focus of the Group, responsible for ensuring its continued smooth running and also for forward planning coupled with sound critical analysis and the ability to produce proposals for development are essential, as well as the ability to manage the normal day to day routine of the Group including financial management and information technology.

The Research Group Manager, who will be directly accountable to the Directors of the Group, will need highly developed writing skills for the production of public advocacy material about the Group. A great deal of responsibility and demands intelligence, imagination, enthusiasm and excellent inter-personal skills.

Appointment will be on Grade 2 for senior administrative staff in Universities with salary in the range of £14,646 to £16,432 including London Allowance (scale under review).

Further details from Professor Mervyn King, Financial Markets Group, Lionel Robbins Building, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Ref: FMC/RGM.

An equal opportunities employer.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICER

An additional Senior Officer post. The duties of this new post are focused on developing fruitful industrial links between the University and local industry, especially within the University Science Park and Cambridge Science Park. Applicants should have a sound scientific or engineering background with research and, if possible, industrial experience. The ability to interact with senior academics and industrialists and to establish effective links is important, together with enthusiasm, flexibility and creativity.

The post will be for 3 years in the first instance, on a competitive salary scale, £17,328 - £20,369 pa (under review).

Internal enquiry to Dr Geoff Potter or Dr Alan Rowse, 0203 823859. Application forms and further particulars from the Personnel Office, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref No 47/8/89/1 (please mark clearly on envelope). Closing date 27 July 1990.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

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PROFILE

A SPECIAL REPORT

FOCUS

FACTORING

Keeping the books clean

Business is booming for Britain's army of specialist debt handlers, reports Derek Harris

As high interest rates begin to bite more deeply into industry and commerce, smaller and medium-sized companies might be expected to turn for help to Britain's growing factoring industry.

Many factors, however, are playing a cautious game, and expect only a modest growth in their business profits this year. Their attitude says much about the way the factoring industry has matured.

As a young industry in the 1960s, its hallmark was lending cash on part of the face value of unpaid bills. It then collected the debt, usually paying off the rest of the money owed while taking its own slice for the service and some profit. It came to be seen as a lender of last resort before a financially embarrassed business might have to face up to going bust.

In recent years it has developed a more sophisticated product, offering full factoring services where it looks after a business's books and its credit management, extending this, if needed, to an insurance against bad debts.

Britain's 11 factoring and discounting companies which are members of the Association of British Factors and Discounters (ABFD) have been faced with a flood of business as trading conditions have progressively worsened.

Small business casualties became noticeable towards the end of last year, according to Leslie Bland, the association's chairman, who is managing director of Century Factors, part of Close Brothers, the merchant banker. Century, in which its management has a 5 per cent stake, has one of the more unusual backgrounds in factoring because most of the key high street banks have factoring subsidiaries.

"The trend accelerated in the early part of this year and now bigger companies can be seen to be in trouble," Mr Bland says. "It is likely to continue like this until interest rates ease and, when conditions do improve, some businesses will then become unstuck by trying to expand too quickly for their realistic sales base."

"We could all be writing an enormous amount of business at present, but we are not doing so. We are being cautious and are definitely not interested in last-ditch situations."

"Our quality control has to be greater at a time like this. There is no mileage, either for a company or us, in taking them on only to have them cease trading in two or three months' time."

Half-year returns for the industry are not yet available, but Mr Bland expects growth in factoring and the discounting trade this year, although not at the levels seen recently. Last

year, the association's members saw sustained growth of almost 24 per cent for all types of business, from £9.4 billion to £11.6 billion. The previous year had seen a record growth of 25 per cent.

Mr Bland sees the fortunes of the factors following the general economic pattern. This may see interest rates falling by the end of this year and, given a necessary adjustment period, boom conditions could return next year with factoring helping companies to realise their greater potential.

Straightforward invoice discounting, most favoured by larger companies which tend to have their books and credit control systems more solidly in place, looks likely to continue the strongest growth. It was up last year 31 per cent over the previous year to £6.3 billion. Full service factoring in the UK rose 15.6 per cent to £4.8 billion.

recovered bad debts. The trend has continued this year.

Mr Bland sees the fortunes of the factors following the general economic pattern. This may see interest rates falling by the end of this year and, given a necessary adjustment period, boom conditions could return next year with factoring helping companies to realise their greater potential.

There are ten members of the much smaller Association of Invoice Factors (AIF), accounting for more than £150 million in turnover. John Connell, its chairman and managing director of Liverpool-based Bibby Financial Services, says: "As smaller organizations we can give a much more personal service. Top man deals with top man."

Mr Connell, like Mr Bland, believes taking on clients in trouble would be counter-productive for everybody.

"The industry has changed from its early days. We do not want to get back to the old image."

Manufacturing is still the biggest user of factoring and discounting services, taking 45 per cent of the market. Service industries have grown in importance, representing nearly 16 per cent of the market, up from 13.7 per cent in 1988. Distribution, including retailing, is 33.3 per cent of the market.

An encouraging trend is the increasing number of smaller businesses that are turning to factoring. There is always the problem that a small account can be disproportionately expensive to service. Businesses with a turnover of £250,000 or less now account for 32 per cent of association business.

Lombard NatWest Commercial Services, a National Westminster Bank subsidiary, Lloyds Bank's International Factors and Midland Bank's Griffin Factors all include smaller businesses among their specialties. So does Alex Lawrie Factors, also a Lloyds Bank subsidiary, which has one of the broadest portfolios of any factoring organisation.

They concentrate on clients with a minimum turnover of £100,000, but there is a growing tendency to help new ventures and management buy-outs or buy-ins.

Century Factors has run a field trial in the Thames Valley area involving 15 or so small businesses with turnovers as small as £30,000 a year and none above £75,000 which, until now, has tended to be the industry's limit. It has proved successful and the scheme is being extended to most of the southern half of the country. The north could follow soon.

The ABFD now accounts for more than 90 per cent of factoring and invoice discounting in the UK. Its membership grew at the end of last year when it was joined by Reading-based Kellock which developed from a specialist factor into a broadly based operation. It is now among the top half dozen factoring organisations. "We have matured, the industry has matured and so has the association," Ben Allen, its managing director, says. "For various reasons it seemed an appropriate moment to join."

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David Storey and Andrew Wilson: mastering a different philosophy

New shopfloor challenge for banking traditionalists

David Storey is managing director of Barclays Commercial Services, the factoring arm of Barclays Bank. He is that rare bird, a banker turned factor, which, he readily admits, is a change of culture and a personal challenge.

Bankers traditionally lend on assets, acting cautiously and even conservatively. Factors lend on the value of invoiced debt, but become far more closely involved with businesses than bankers, developing a gut feeling for how the enterprises will turn out. It is a more entrepreneurial business and more shopfloor-oriented than banking.

Mr Storey rode into factoring on the back of a Barclays Bank decision to return to the sector in early 1988 by taking a majority stake in Arbutinot Latham. Barclays took a total stake last Christmas. The factoring arm is involved in every aspect of the business including international factoring. Mr Storey joined Barclays in 1964 and, after holding a series of managerial posts around the world as well as in the UK, became the corporate markets deputy director of the bank.

He says the true factoring person is far more of a trader, more an entrepreneur: "This is not traditional core banking."

Mr Storey sees factoring as

an interesting market place where there will be significant growth in the next five to ten years. "I now," he says, "see myself as a factor rather than banker."

Among the few other bankers who have braved the change to factoring are staff at Griffin Factors, which was taken over by the Midland Bank in the mid-1970s. The latest former banker at Griffin is Alan Hughes.

Mr Hughes says he was a banking man through and through when he went to Griffin just over a year ago. He had been area manager for Midland, based at Cambridge. He has found factoring rather more commercial than banking. "It is perhaps what business people would like bankers to be. Certainly factoring calls for an entrepreneurial approach because it is much riskier, although more profitable. Now I would rather be a factor, but I still feel like a banker."

There is, he says, a motto in factoring as new clients come in looking for a cash injection against the value of their invoiced, but unpaid, bills: "They come for the money – and stay for the service."

DEREK HARRIS

Leslie Bland: "Not interested in last ditch situations"

recover bad debts. The trend has continued this year.

Mr Bland sees the fortunes of the factors following the general economic pattern. This may see interest rates falling by the end of this year and, given a necessary adjustment period, boom conditions could return next year with factoring helping companies to realise their greater potential.

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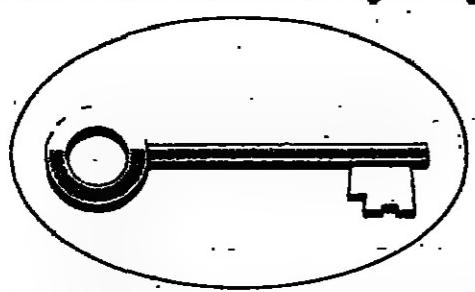
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FACTORING/2

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The cash flow rescuers

How a big bank helps small businesses, by Rodney Hobson

International Factors, a Lloyds Bank subsidiary, set up a small business service in 1988, offering sales ledger administration, bad debt protection and the ability to draw cash through a pre-payment facility.

A early client was 5 Star Express, set up by four directors as a counter service in the Leeds area. "We started our very small with just the four of us and three dispatch riders," says Chris Longbottom, one of the directors.

Customers soon included local small businesses needing a courier once or twice a month but large national companies needing deliveries and collections three or four times a day became interested.

The company, however, soon had a cash flow problem. Mr Longbottom says: "There was great potential to expand, but we were handicapped because many customers operated on 90-day credit terms and we could not get our hands on our money when we needed it. Factoring has given us absolute control of our cash flow and we always know exactly what money we have available. In addition, bad debt protection means we do not have to worry about customers who run into financial difficulties."

Dave Smith, another director, adds: "Most of our outgoings were on wages, which had to be paid immediately, while most of our income was on three-month credit terms. You have got to fill the gap with something. With the expansion we had, the immediate money ran out. We tried the bank but it needed a lot of security. Factoring has been easier.

"One problem was that we were too successful," Graham Black, its managing director, says. "We started out in a small way, but within a year we had more than 250 staff in

contracts around Scotland. Because we grew too quickly we started experiencing cash flow problems.

"We just could not devote the time necessary to chase up our unpaid bills and continue to grow at the same time. We can pay out £120,000 to £150,000 in wages on a contract before we see money coming in."

Because of the construction market's problems, Standby Contracts was not a good prospect for bank borrowing in the early stages. It ran the risk of being hit by a large bad debt that could knock a hole in its cash flow and its annual profits. Worse still, a single bad debt could have ruined the enterprise.

This also made factoring a more expensive proposition, but Standby Contracts discussed with its factors the possibility of reducing rates as the business grew and the extent of credit risks became clearer. "Help with our cash flow was our main concern," Mr Black says. "But the bad debt protection offered as part of the service meant that it seemed like the ideal solution to our needs."

As a first step, International Factors made an in-depth study of its prospective client to ensure that it was sound, with a proven trading record, good management and administrative systems. It also made sure that factoring could eliminate cash flow difficulties. International Factors then agreed to provide full sales ledger administration, bad debt protection and a pre-payment facility. This enables Standby Contracts to call on up to 85 per cent of the value of its credit-approved sales.



Couriers on the right road: the 5 Star Express men

The factors are taking more interest in the lower end of the market

The net widens as businesses grow

SMALL but growing companies caught in a cash squeeze are finding that factors are becoming more sympathetic to their needs.

A bank will loan money to get a business started if it is offered sufficient security, such as a house.

However, a growing business is in a more difficult position. Such a business is unlikely to have further securities on which to base another loan and unlikely to earn enough to be of interest to a factor, which usually deals only with companies with a turnover of £100,000 or even £250,000.

Now this is changing. Lombard NatWest, for example, originally set a minimum annual turnover of £200,000 for businesses wishing to use its services. In March last year it began to test a special service in London and the South-east for small businesses with sales of £75,000.

The trial has been so successful that it will be extended to the whole of England and Wales by the end of the year. In the first 15 months it attracted 200 clients.

"We are trying to find a way to help small companies that have a target turnover of £75,000," Paul Gee, its director, says. "They will not necessarily have all the frills of

a full service. We have identified a vacuum."

Some factors are now considering a stronger regional presence to help small businesses. Many have sales offices around the country, but that is not always a

substitute for a regional office processing applications.

Lombard NatWest intends to open an operations centre in Leeds this autumn that it hopes will be more accessible to clients in the Midlands and the North of England. "Re-

search among our existing clients has revealed a demand for more local understanding of business needs," Mr Gee says. "To support clients you have got to be physically near them."

"If we drove from our headquarters in Feltham in west London to Humberside, our profit would be gone in one trip. A service charge of £2,000 is not life for a small business, but it is not a large amount for us."

RODNEY HOBSON

WHAT ACTUALLY DROVE HIM MAD WAS HIS CASH FLOW PROBLEM

Business is a funny old business. The more successful you are, the more money gets tied up in sales, which leads to poor cash flow, growth stagnation, and, especially in today's economic climate, a greater risk of bad debts.

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Protectors against bad debts

GREENWICH Instruments turned to factoring for protection against bad debt. *Rodney Hobson writes.*

Geoff Dove, managing director of the company, in Sidcup, Kent, explains: "Five years ago a North American distributor wound up his company leaving creditors, including ourselves, with no legal recourse to recover money."

"The debt was large enough to have an impact on the company, not just in financial terms but in the way we approached the export market to ensure that this would not happen again."

Mr Dove founded Greenwich Instruments, which designs, manufactures and distributes advanced micro-technology products. Five years ago, Export sales account for 80 per cent of its business through a world-wide network of distributors. Turnover has grown consistently in recent years and a further 25 per cent increase is expected this year.

Mr Dove found the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) did not have the answer to his problem when the distributor failed.

Although the ECGD would insure against default, Mr Dove found its procedures cumbersome and expensive.

For companies such as Greenwich Instruments, establishing the creditworthiness of a customer in a remote area can be complicated, involving currencies, languages, barriers, time zones, different legal systems and varied business practices and ethics. If the exporter goes it alone, he may have to give a lot of administrative time for the paperwork, hoping the customer will pay in the meantime.

Insuring through International Factors cost Mr Dove 1.5 per cent compared with the 2 per cent quoted by ECGD. "If anything goes wrong, I still get paid after an agreed time."

When the company wants to appoint a new distributor, it asks the factor to do a credit check. Mr Dove says: "It leaves me free to charge around the world to find business. If the buyer has a telephone connection, International Factors will immediately give me a £10,000 credit limit."

Tough times ahead

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Protectors against bad debts

GREENWICH Instruments turned to factoring last year to protect itself against bad debt (Rodney Hobson writes).

Geoff Dove, managing director of the company, in Sidcup, Kent, explains, "Five years ago a North American distributor wound up his company leaving creditors, including ourselves, with no legal recourse to recover money. 'The debt was large enough to have an impact on the company, not just in financial terms but in the way we approached the export market to ensure that this would not happen again.'

"Mr Dove founded Greenwich Instruments, which designs, manufactures and distributes advanced micro-technology products 11 years ago. Export sales account for 80 per cent of its business through a world network of distributors. Turnover has grown consistently in recent years and a further 2.5 per cent is expected this year."

Mr Dove found the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) did not have the answer to his problem when the distributor failed. Although the ECGD would insure against default, it could not find its procedures sufficient to cover against non-payment of accounts.

For companies such as Greenwich Instruments, establishing the whereabouts of a customer in another area can be complicated, involving currencies, exchange control, time zones, different legal systems and varied business practices and so on. If the exporter goes bad, the company may have to go to a number of administrative areas - the paper work, hours, customer service, etc.

Insurance national rates of 1.5 per cent increased by the 2 per cent charged by ECGD. "It's wrong, I think," says Mr Dove, "to appear to be doing the right thing by asking the checks to leave around business telephone numbers and mobile phone numbers."

Tough times ahead

HIGH interest rates and falling demand in some sectors have driven companies to the wall and factors are expecting a year of bad debts (Rodney Hobson writes). Paul Gee, a director of Lombard NatWest, calculates that since October his company has had to write off £2.5 million and believes this is typical of the industry.

The worst affected sectors

have been the retailing and construction industries, each accounting for about 15 per cent of the losses. Other failure areas have been textile and garment manufacturing, with about 10 per cent of losses, computer dealers at 8 per cent, and packaging, paper and printing with 6 per cent. These areas account for more than half the business failures that have landed in the laps of the factors.

Victims rescued by factors are mainly the suppliers of the struggling sectors. For example, much of the bad debt in construction has hit timber merchants, which are generally trading profitably but can ill-afford to see their customers go under. Although nobody likes to shoulder an additional burden, the industry hopes more businesses will see the advantages of using factoring as insurance against default of a client.

Mr Gee believes increasing

levels of bad debt in the economy will drive clients away. "We try to strike a balance," he says. "If we wanted to stop the problem we could reduce our exposure to zero, but our clients would not be happy. We look at credit limits and make sure we are satisfied with our level of exposure. We look at particular sectors and, if necessary, talk to clients in those sectors about reviewing our rates."

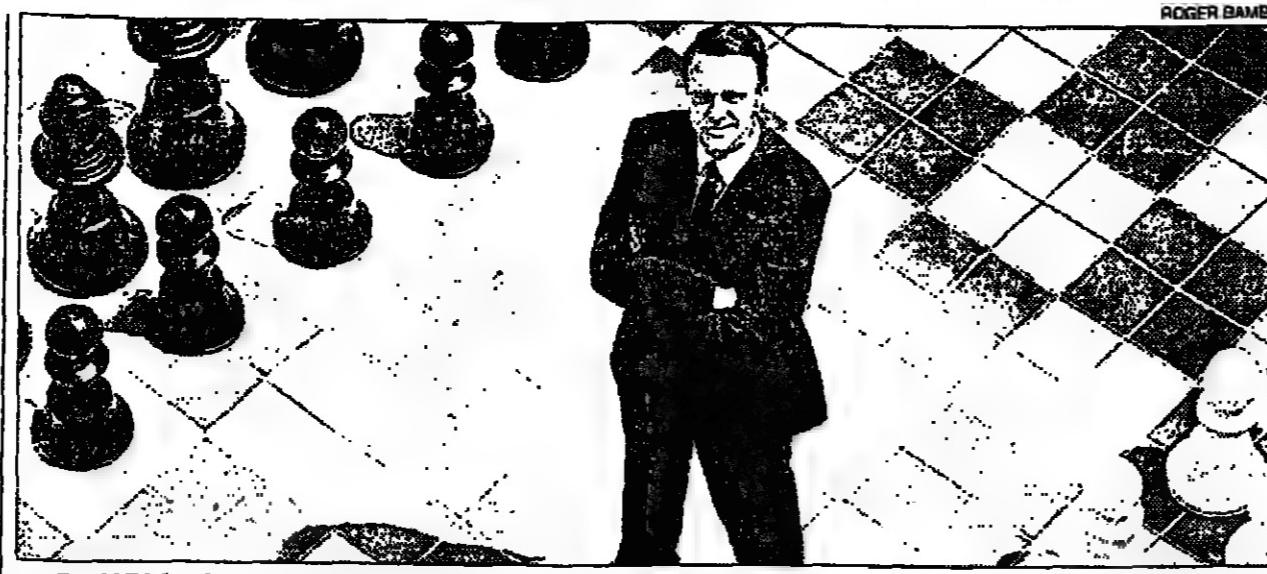
Suppliers are caught in a double squeeze when times are difficult. Far from trying to make customers pay up faster to reduce the risk of bad debts, many suppliers offer longer credit periods.

"We have seen our average collection time drift from 60 days to 63 days in the past six months," Mr Gee says. "It is something we obviously try to stop, but clients are able to sustain this, although extra finance costs dent margins."

"Most clients are saying that to maintain their competitive edge, they wish to extend credit. Where products are the same, the price is the same and service is the same, clients say that offering an extra ten days on the payment period makes them more competitive. They use it as a sales pitch."

FOCUS

FACTORING/3



David Richardson of International Factors: "The service is so good it is difficult to know how it can be improved"

Europe rings changes

Rodney Hobson looks at the effect of the end of government-sponsored help

Factors who offer services to exporters are watching with great interest the progress of the Export Credit Guarantee Department towards privatisation. The ECGD insures exporters against default by foreign customers. Under the EC's credit directive, government-sponsored credit institutions are forbidden after 1992. It is expected that the ECGD will soon become a private company and a buyer sought.

Martin Warman, international manager at Alex Laurie, says: "The vast majority of credit limit applications now take less than 24 hours to be processed, which is of great benefit to exporters in the fast negotiation of overseas contracts. The ECGD has been willing to set limits of £30,000 without a long drawn-out credit investigation procedure."

International factoring is dwarfed by the domestic business but, in terms of growth, it is holding its own. Although domestic full service factoring grew 15.6 per cent to £4.8 billion last year and invoice discounting soared 31 per cent to £2.6 billion, international factoring produced a mere £586 million in sales volume.

British companies selling abroad have two main needs and three lesser considerations when approaching a factor. Most important are obtaining an assessment of the creditworthiness of the foreign cus-

tomer. It operates through affiliates in 23 countries. Mr Richardson says: "You have someone on the spot who can collect debts for clients." He sees "open account" trading within Europe as a prime reason for using factoring. Open account trading means goods are put on a lorry and sent from the factory to the customer just as if the source and destination were in the same country. That contrasts with the traditional exporting method of the customer producing documentation and payment before the goods are released, a trading method formerly handled by banks.

Exporting is designed for companies with export turnovers of more than £250,000 a year, but new exporters with a sound UK record and which forecast export sales of more than £250,000 may also be taken on. "International business is a fairly small part of factoring in this country and domestic factoring is moving ahead so fast that it overshadows the international side," Mr Richardson says.

David Richardson of International Factors, a Lloyds Bank subsidiary, has no worries about the privatisation of ECGD although, he says the service is so good it is difficult to know what improvements can be made.

International Factors has launched an export factoring service, ExpoFin, to complement the export insurance services of the ECGD, a move,

Mr Richardson insists, that was not influenced one way or the other by the privatisation

of the ECGD.

Mr Warman says the ECGD

is backing exports. If a British company is exporting to France, the British factor can contact a French factor with which it has a working relationship to take over the risk at the French end. The French factor will be responsible for checking the creditworthiness of the French importer and chasing up payment. The second choice is to insure with the ECGD against non-payment.

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Why was the European Court's recent ruling such a shock to the British? asks William Rawlinson

To judge by the excited comments of politicians, the European Community has now grown into a predator bent on the takeover of once proud member states, which are to be reduced to the equivalent of local authorities.

We are told this unexpected development is eroding British sovereignty. But have we been taken by surprise? Has our good faith in the plain free trade ideals of the Common Market been abused?

The Treaty of Rome was quite clear that its basic objectives included "an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe" and the intention "to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe". The same treaty established the four autonomous pillars of the Community — the Council, the Commission, the Court and the European Assembly, now the Parliament.

A full decade before UK accession, the European Court had ruled — in a case referred to it by a Dutch court — that the member states had gone much further than states ordinarily go in making international treaties and that they had limited their own sovereignty partly transferring them to the Community institutions they had created.

From this it was a short and logical step to conclude, as the court did in 1964, that the new legal order thus established required an equal and consistent application of Community law in

Community law is no surprise package

all the member states, which implied that Community law in conflict with national law should take precedence, and that national courts were bound to give immediate effect to that precedence.

There was no passing the buck back to the national parliament to change the offending national provisions and no special references to a constitutional court, which might take years to complete. In a series of judgments that followed, the European Court spelled out the implications of this doctrine:

- National courts must give effect to Community rights at the suit of any citizen, using the same remedies available to give effect to comparable national law rights.
- National law may not prohibit the national court from evaluating the compatibility of domestic laws with Community law.
- No block may be put on the right given by the treaty to any court to refer an issue of Community law to the European Court for a preliminary ruling.

Indeed, the treaty provided that courts of final resort, such as the

Community's legal order.

There has been no particular difficulty for our legal systems in functioning as part of a superior legal framework. There was hardly a murmur last October when the European Court granted an injunction restraining the application of the Merchant Shipping Act 1988 to Community nationals who had rights before its enactment, while its compatibility with Community law was determined in litigation before the court.

But public perceptions are sometimes slow to catch up. When the European Court further held two weeks ago, in the same case, that national courts must disregard any national rule that stops them granting interim relief against a breach of Community law by a member state, it was doing no more than extending logically the implications of the October 1989 judgment.

Much comment has presented this development in the machinery of justice as an attack on the British constitution and a further threat to sovereignty. Why is there now so much fuss

about the "loss" of sovereignty when we heard so little about this in the past? The answer seems to be that, while the Community was concerned with relatively obscure matters, nobody minded that sovereignty had been pooled or transferred to the European institutions. But now that matters of greater importance are coming to the fore, sovereignty has suddenly become a crucial issue.

The extent to which it is eroded has, in any event, always been a matter within the control of the House of Commons. Before the Single European Act in 1986, the "Luxembourg compromise", under which the council would not enact legislation that any member state believed contrary to its essential national interests, in practice ensured unanimity. Since 1986, the area in which the states have a legal veto has been reduced by common consent, endorsed by our own legislature. But it is still includes for example, anything to do with taxation.

Whether it is better for the Community's government to be accountable directly to the European Parliament, as to some extent it already is or indirectly through ministers to national parliaments, is a political question. But it makes little sense to cloud the issue by pretending that the problem has been sprung on us unawares.

• The author, a barrister, and *Malachy Conwell-Kelly, a solicitor, are authors of *European Community Law* (Waterlow, £19.95).*

Law Report July 3 1990 Privy Council

Foreign plot to commit offence in England justiciable by English courts

Somchai Liangsiriprasert v Government of the United States of America and Another

Before Lord Templeman, Lord Roskill, Lord Griffiths, Lord Goff of Cheveley and Lord Lowry

[Judgment July 2]

There was nothing in precedent, comity or good sense that should inhibit the common law from regarding as justiciable in England inchoate crimes committed abroad which were intended to result in the commission of criminal offences in England; therefore, conspiracies abroad to commit offences in England constituted offences in English law even though no overt acts pursuant thereto took place in England.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council so stated in dismissing in relation to crimes (1) and (3) but allowing in relation to crimes (2) and (4) an appeal by the appellant, Somchai Liangsiriprasert, from

the dismissal by the Court of Appeal of Hong Kong (1990) 1 HKLR 85 of his appeal from the dismissal by Mr Justice Sears in the High Court of Hong Kong on May 3, 1989, of the appellant's application for a writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum.

Pursuant to a request for his extradition by the first respondent, the Government of the United States of America, the appellant had been committed to the second respondent, the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, to await extradition to the United States.

Mr Martin Thomas, QC and Mr G. J. X. McCay (for the English and Hong Kong Bar) for the appellant; Mr R. Alun Jones, QC and Mr Michael Blanchflower, Senior Crown Counsel, Hong Kong, for the respondents.

LORD GRIFFITHS said that the appeal concerned the criminal international drug trade.

The Federal Drug Enforcement Administration of the

United States (DEA) had identified the appellant as a major criminal exporter of heroin from Thailand to the United States and sought his extradition from Hong Kong to stand trial in the United States.

In 1988 a plan was devised that one of the DEA's undercover agents known as Mike would be introduced to the appellant in Thailand. Mike was to pose as a member of a Chinese organisation in New York which was anxious to obtain a new source of heroin.

Mike met the appellant on September 14, 1988, in Bangkok and the appellant agreed to supply heroin for the organisation's New York market. Another agent and the appellant's cousin, Sutham Chokvaniphong (SC) were also involved and further meetings took place.

Bricks of heroin were delivered on September 21 to Mike, who gave them to a Thai police officer. The appellant and SC agreed to meet Mike in Hong Kong for payment.

On September 23 another agent and the Thai police officer flew to New York with some of the heroin arriving the same day. The appellant and SC met in Hong Kong and were interviewed.

At the request of the United States Governor of Hong Kong issued an order to proceed in accordance with the Extradition Acts 1870-1935 in respect of the following crimes: crime (1) alleged that between September 1 and 27, 1988, the appellant and SC conspired to traffic in a dangerous drug, contrary to section 39 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance; crime (2) that on September 21, 1988, they trafficked in a dangerous drug, contrary to section 4; crime (3) that on September 23, 1988, they trafficked in a dangerous drug, contrary to section 4; and crime (4) that between September 14 and 22, 1988, they did acts preparatory to trafficking in a dangerous drug, contrary to section 4(1)(c).

The appellant's submission that it would be oppressive, an abuse of process and not in conformity with international comity for a government agency to entice a criminal to a jurisdiction from which extradition was available was entirely without merit. The appellant and SC were in Hong Kong not because of any unlawful conduct of the authorities but because of their own criminality and greed.

It was common ground that those were all extradition crimes and that the task of the magistrate was to apply Hong Kong law and to consider whether the evidence disclosed a prima facie case against the appellant upon the assumption that the drugs were to be imported into the United States.

The appellant and SC could not be extradited to the United States from Thailand and it was obviously for that reason that the DEA suggested payment in Hong Kong so that they could be extradited from there to the United States.

The appellant's submission that it would be oppressive, an abuse of process and not in conformity with international comity for a government agency to entice a criminal to a jurisdiction from which extradition was available was entirely without merit. The appellant and SC were in Hong Kong not because of any unlawful conduct of the authorities but because of their own criminality and greed.

With regard to crime (1), the law of conspiracy in Hong Kong was the same as the common law of conspiracy in England.

As a broad general statement it was true to say that English criminal law was local in its effect and that the common law did not concern itself with criminal conduct abroad.

The criminal law was developed to protect English society and not that of other nations, which had to be left to make and enforce such laws as they saw fit to protect their own societies.

The law of extradition was introduced between civilised nations so that fugitive offenders might be returned for trial in the country against whose laws they had offended.

There had, from medieval times been a number of exceptions to that general principle, and in more recent times the English Parliament had legislation to make certain crimes committed abroad triable in England.

There had, as yet however, been no decision in which it had been held that a conspiracy entered into abroad to commit a crime in England was a common law crime triable in English courts in the absence of any overt act pursuant to the conspiracy taking place in England.

Apart from the dictum of Lord Keith of Kinkel in *DPP v Stonehouse* ([1978] AC 55, 93) there was no affirmative statement in the authorities that an inchoate crime was not justiciable in England unless its effect or some action pursuant to the crime took place in England — and there were dicta to the contrary.

The inchoate crimes of conspiracy, attempt and incitement developed with the principal object of frustrating the

commission of a contemplated crime by arresting and punishing the offenders before they committed the crime.

If the inchoate crime was aimed at England with consequent injury to English society, why should the English courts not accept jurisdiction over the act pursuant to the commission of the crime?

The criminal law was developed to protect English society and not that of other nations, which had to be left to make and enforce such laws as they saw fit to protect their own societies.

If evidence was obtained that a terrorist cell operating abroad was planning a bombing campaign in London, what sense could there be in the authorities not acting until the cell came to England to plant the bombs, with the risk that the terrorists might slip through the net?

Extradition should be sought before they had a chance to put their plan into action and they should be held for the conspiracy or the attempt as the crime might be. If one of the conspirators came to England, for whatever purpose, he should be liable to arrest and trial for the criminal agreement he had entered into abroad.

As to conspiracies abroad to commit offences in England, why should an overt act be necessary to found jurisdiction in the case of conspiracy in England the crime was complete once the agreement was made.

The only purpose of looking for an overt act in England in the case of a conspiracy entered into abroad could be to establish the link between the conspiracy and England, or possibly to show the conspiracy was continuing. If that could be established by other evidence it defeated the preventative purpose of creating the crime of conspiracy to have to wait until some overt act was performed in pursuance of the conspiracy.

Crimes (2) and (4) related to the activities of the appellant and SC in Thailand. Those activities did not contravene the Ordinance because section 4 did not have extra-territorial effect, but was limited to activity in Hong Kong.

Accordingly their Lordships recommended that the appeal ought to be dismissed in relation to crimes (1) and (3) but allowed in relation to crimes (2) and (4).

Solicitors: Philip Conway Thomas & Co; Macfarlanes.

Employer is liable for PAYE deductions on waiters' tips

Figiel Ltd v Fox (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Mummery [Judgment June 29]

An employer was required to make pay as you earn (PAYE) deductions for Schedule E income tax in respect of tips paid at a restaurant and shared among the waiters and others working there.

Regulation 13 of the Income Tax (Employments) Regulations (SI 1973 No 334) applied to impose liability for deducting and accounting to the Revenue for the tax on the employer.

Regulation 4, the special provisions for organised arrangements made brought into the face no application and could not be relied on to make some other person liable for the tax.

Mr Justice Mummery so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer company, the employer, Figiel Ltd, from a determination of Thanet general commissioners that had upheld determinations made under the 1973 Regulations for the years from 1978 to 1983 requiring from them payments amounting in total to some £3,000.

The taxpayer company owned and operated Leonardo's restaurant in Chelsea. Tips collected from customers were placed in a box, totalled each day and kept in envelopes signed by one of the directors. At the end of each week a director opened the envelopes and divided the contents among the waiters and other staff. No "tronic master" was ever formally appointed to carry out that task and no records were kept of the tips.

Under 1983 no tax was deducted from the amounts made by the employees. The taxpayer company accepted that the tips were emoluments of the employees.

Regulation 4 provides: "Where organised arrangements (commonly known as a tronic) exist for gratuities or service charges to be shared among two or more employees by any person (commonly known as a tronic-master) ... that person shall be regarded for the purposes of these Regulations as the employer..."

Regulation 13 imposes PAYE liability on an employer in respect of the amounts of

wages Regulation 13 caught such cases.

Second, it was to be implied in the commissioners' decision that there was in the instant case no tronic master within the meaning of regulation 4.

Mr Richard Bramwell, QC and Mr G. R. A. Argles for the taxpayer company; Mr Launcelot Henderson for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE MUMMERY said that the issue before the commissioners was whether the manner in which tips paid were governed by the provisions of regulation 4. The taxpayer company contended that there were such organised arrangements in existence.

However, no grounds existed for interfering with the commissioners' decision for the following reasons.

First, it was necessary to consider the regulations as a whole and regulation 4 had no application where arrangements for sharing out those amounts of gratuities were paid to employees by the employer.

It was not enough to allow the application of regulation 4 that there was, as in the instant case, organised arrangements for sharing out those amounts of gratuities to involve a person, commonly known as a tronic master, making the payments.

The provisions of regulation 4 were unnecessary to deal with payments which were made by the same person who paid the

Solicitors: Bircham & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Off-premises evidence is relevant

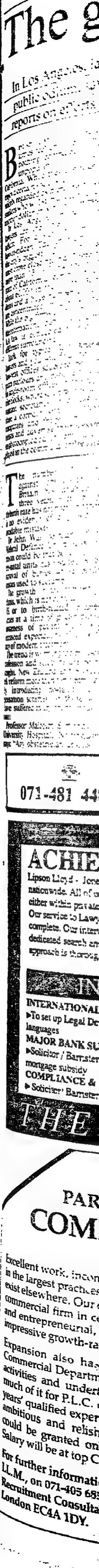
Surrey Heath Borough Council v McDonalds Restaurants Ltd

A magistrates court, on hearing an appeal pursuant to section 7(3)(a) of the Late Night Refreshment Houses Act 1969, was not entitled to exclude the calling of evidence relating to a late night refreshment house for which a licence was being requested.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Nolan) so held on June 22 when allowing an appeal by Surrey Heath Borough Council against a decision of Camberley Justices on April 1, 1989.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that McDonalds was a responsible restaurant owner but nonetheless proprietors were bound to accept restrictions on them in the interests of the whole community.

Magistrates had to take into consideration any disturbance attributable to a restaurant being open late, although the weight which they gave to such evidence was a matter for them.



The great unloved of America

In Los Angeles, lawyers are the object of public odium, says Edward Fennell. He reports on efforts to improve their image

British lawyers may sometimes feel unloved. This is nothing compared to the unpopularity of lawyers in California. While they continue to enjoy a certain social status, they are widely regarded as merciless blood-suckers who will stop at little to earn another dollar or win another case.

In Los Angeles, in particular, lawyers are the object of public odium. For a start, the city is lawyer-ridden. The cinema may be the city's biggest industry, but law must come close behind. There are more than 130,000 lawyers in the state of California (compared with about 60,000 in the United Kingdom) and a huge number of them are concentrated in Los Angeles. While the big firms attract most of the international publicity, the real LA law is conducted in entirely different surroundings.

Look for typical Los Angeles lawyers and you will find them in low-rent offices squeezed between pizza parlours and parking lots, or in single-room offices in the high-rise blocks, where sole practitioners, without secretaries or colleagues, share a corridor with tiny travel companies and fringe film businesses and advertise their services on photocopied advertisements displayed in the communal coffee area.

The number of claims against obstetricians in Britain has doubled in three years, even though the birth rate has not risen and there is no evidence of a growth in avoidable mistakes.

Dr John Wall, secretary of the Medical Defence Union, says one reason could be that better care in neo-natal units has resulted in the survival of babies whose predecessors used to succumb.

The growth in the number of claims, which is not confined to the UK, or to birth-related injuries, comes at a time of greater public awareness of patient rights and enhanced expectations of the efficacy of modern treatment.

The trend is worrying the medical profession and solutions are being sought. New Zealand and Sweden led reform more than ten years ago by introducing no-fault compensation schemes for those who have suffered injury from medical care.

Professor Malcolm Symonds, of University Hospital, Nottingham, says: "Any obstetrician associated

What sustains this plague of lawyers is the contingency fee system and the natural generosity, admittedly with someone else's money, of American juries. So it is not surprising that, with so many lawyers chasing ambulances, the Californian Bar is traditionally highly protectionist.

For example, the State Bar only recently allowed foreign lawyers to practise their own law in the state, and then because West Coast lawyers were keen to be seen to be co-operating with the Japanese over access to each other's markets.

The narrow-minded, money-grabbing image of lawyers is clearly a handicap to the public popularity stakes. One of the reasons why the television soap series *LA Law* is so popular among Californian lawyers is that it shows them in the unlikely position of having real, human feelings and doing good works as well as driving fast cars and looking glamorous and successful.

Whether the American public is fooled by this image is doubtful. A couple of months ago Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, was quoted as saying: "Lawyers deserve all the criticism they get. Those are the universally held feelings by everyone who has ever dealt with the legal establish-



Self-image boosters: lawyers admire the "clean" *LA Law* team

ment." As a gesture of support for those who still believe in direct action he added: "Everyone ought to take every opportunity to blast lawyers. It's so easy to bash lawyers."

In Los Angeles it is probably easier than anywhere else. Inspired, no doubt, by the creative atmosphere in which they work, Los Angeles lawyers have recently been debating the admissibility in court of so-called "fabricated quotes".

Observing this discussion, an outraged commentator said: "Why stop with quotes? Why not go straight to making up facts? The willingness of lawyers to defend and litigate any position, irrespective of unreasonableness, is precisely why most Americans regard lawyers with derision. Until this kind of poppycock stops pouring from our pens, we can expect to suffer lawyer-bashing from the rest of society."

'Lawyers deserve all the criticism they get.'

Those are the universally held feelings by everyone who has ever dealt with the legal establishment'

Martin Fitzwater,
White House press secretary

Mind you, it is hard to achieve whatever image you try to promote. When the legal magazine *Los Angeles Lawyer* featured a cover story on the clean-cut, black actor Blair Underwood of the *LA Law* series, there were agitated protests. "Are there not enough real lawyers of reputation and quality to profile?" demanded one reader. The answer may be that there are not.

So difficult is it to find a positive image of lawyers, that in the same month the *Californian Lawyer*, another glossy trade magazine, decided to feature on its front cover a fetching picture of convicted murderer Bobby Harris.

Again, the readership rose up in anger. "I question your taste, judgment and politics in having a photograph of a convicted murderer on the cover," railed attorney Albert Kubanis. "At a time when many Americans despise lawyers, your conduct does nothing to restore public confidence in the Bar."

If barristers continue to act like solicitors, especially in the international market, the debate over whether or not to fuse will become irrelevant. The construction and engineering law set at 10 Essex Street, headed by Donald Keating QC, has broken new ground. It is opening an office in Paris, to provide a convenient location for clients conducting arbitrations before the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce. The set is likely to say that it will not advise on domestic French law. However, it is open to barristers to take instructions directly from non-UK clients, and will compete with the UK law firms, such as Freshfields, in Paris. Meanwhile, back in London, 1 Hare Court and a set in Queen Elizabeth Buildings Chambers, are merging — a habit that seemed more the preserve of solicitors.

The Legal Protection Group has launched a simplified package to offer small companies insurance protection against potentially crippling legal fees across the European Community. The company claims that the package offers "total" coverage but, in true insurance company style, it says it has devised a package covering "almost" every legal snag a business may have to face. The policy includes access to 24-hour legal advice and covers all legal fees, expenses and costs incurred for contentious and civil matters up to £100,000 on each claim throughout Europe, including employment disputes, debt recovery and accountancy fees from investigations into corporate tax matters. The policy is designed for companies with a turnover of less than £2 million and a gross payroll of under £500,000.

When you have offices in unusual locations, including Guilford, Cardiff, Shajah and Dubai, why stop there? Certainly Clyde & Co seem no reason and have announced they will open an office in São Paulo, Brazil. The economies of the region still stagger under the weight of crippling debt and rampant inflation. But Michael Payton, Clyde's senior partner, is optimistic. "We believe that the prospectus for trade and investment between the region and the rest of the world have been enhanced by the recent political changes and trade liberalisation policies," he says. The office will be headed by Luis Arenas Alvarez and Kenneth Basch, an American-qualified lawyer, who says European clients will find it reassuring to have their lawyer on the spot. With the level of drug and poverty related crimes running out of control, reassurance is the right emphasis.

New York law firms are almost unanimous in their intention to freeze salary levels this year. First-year associates in New York will have to make ends meet out of the 1989-level salary of \$83,000. Leading the "just say No" campaign is Jones Day Reavis & Pogue, but other firms are falling gratefully in line. With layoffs now sweeping through the profession, there will be few complaints but the critical question will be whether any firm attempts to cut wages. The really bad news is that the pressure to freeze the salaries comes from a dramatic shortage in work.

A llen & Overy receives many applications from would-be lawyers, but some are, to say the least, unusual. One which recently hit the recruitment officer's desk started (with names deleted): "I have approached your firm of solicitors on the advice of my grandfather, who was one of the youngest town clerks in England and Wales. My family background continues with my grand-uncle, who was third nationally in the Law Society finals. I also have an uncle who is a practising solicitor and a cousin who is qualified." If the ability to practise law is acquired genetically, the applicant should do well.

SCRIVENOR

When doctors fear to operate

Claims against doctors by patients alleging medical negligence are growing. Is it time to introduce a no-fault scheme? asks Peter Reeves

with the delivery of a child with evidence of mental retardation or cerebral palsy is likely to be accused of negligent management of the pregnancy and labour."

The result is that recruitment into this speciality could be affected, particularly if litigation increases at the present rate.

Recognising this problem, legislators in the United States enacted a limited no-fault compensation scheme. The Virginia Birth-Related and Neurological Injuries Compensation Act 1988 allows for compensation for medical and support services and recompense for loss of earning power. The scheme is funded by the state, the profession and hospitals.

In Britain, indemnity for possible

claims has been provided by the medical protection societies. Part of the subscription of members employed in the NHS has been paid by health authorities.

Escalating claims have forced the societies to review their premiums structure. The Medical Defence Union kept subscriptions at a fixed rate, but the Medical Protection Society announced a differential scheme of subscription.

NHS indemnity arrangements were introduced on January 1 this year. Claims against NHS medical and dental staff are now settled out of health authority funds. There is still access to limited funds from the medical protection societies, but ultimately the full cost will be borne by the authorities or, where appro-

priate, NHS trust hospitals. The fear is that at the present level of awards, and with the continuing effect of inflation, resources may eventually be diverted away from patient care.

It is thought that by allowing health authorities to handle claims there will be cost savings. The work is to be done in-house, or by using medical defence organisations or other advisers.

For solicitors, there will be the chance to provide a comprehensive service when they have a right of audience in the higher courts. This should result in a further reduction of costs and an increase in efficiency when acting for an authority.

Despite this change, the pressure to devise an acceptable no-faults scheme is likely to increase. The

first move, perhaps, will be to introduce a limited scheme, similar to the Virginia example. As the legal profession here is opposed to any interference with the role of the courts, a compromise will be sought.

A possible solution may be to cap awards which the court can make. If the differences between the capped awards and no-faults scheme awards were modest, litigation would be discouraged.

There would, in any event, always be the opportunity to correct a decision of the compensation authority if, for example, a question arose about the eligibility of a claimant.

The ultimate question to be addressed is whether high compensation awards should be reserved for the relatively few patients who can prove medical negligence. Others with identical disabilities, however caused, are forced to rely on state benefits.

A more just arrangement would be to allocate funds to provide reasonable compensation for all.

• The author is a solicitor and legal writer.

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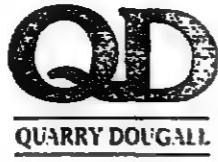
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For further information, please contact **Jonathan Macrae** on 071-405 6062 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

In-House Personal Injury Lawyer**Central London £Competitive + Benefits**

As one of Britain's largest and most respected insurance organisations, our client has a total yearly income in excess of £1 billion and a work force of 11,000 based throughout the UK. As a result of continued growth, the group is developing into new markets with the aim of consolidating its previous excellent performance into the 1990s and beyond.

An opportunity has now arisen for an experienced, commercially aware lawyer to join the legal department based in London. Working within a small dedicated team, you will be responsible for handling personal injury and common law matters of a highly complex nature to ensure that the interests of both the group and insured are protected.

Applications are invited from lawyers with 3-4 years' experience

Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

preferably in personal injury litigation, and whilst technical ability is important, it is your interpersonal skills that will identify you as the ideal candidate for this potentially satisfying and rewarding role.

A competitive package is offered with this position together with excellent career prospects and will be attractive to those seeking a first move into industry.

Interested applicants should forward their Curriculum Vitae (including details of current salary and benefits) to **Simon Hankey LL.B** at **Michael Page Legal**, Page House, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. (Telephone 071-831 2000, Fax 071-831 2223). Details will be held in the strictest confidence and will not be forwarded to our client without express prior permission.

BURGES SALMON**INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
BRISTOL**

Burges Salmon, a leading Provincial firm and part of the Norton Rose M5 Group continues to extend its practice in international law, advising domestic and foreign clients on all aspects of major inter-jurisdictional transactions.

Due to demand for the firm's expertise, we now seek a lawyer to help spearhead the further development of the firm's international practice, advising clients on a variety of complex legal matters such as cross border corporate and commercial structures, asset protection and tax planning.

The ideal candidate will be a lawyer with broadly based experience of company law, share structuring, international tax planning, conflicts and have some knowledge of trusts.

The salary payable for this key position is at the leading market rate and the prospects are excellent.

For further information, please contact **Adrian Fox** on 071-405 6062 (071-625 9417 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

Assistant Legal Advisor**City****Recently qualified lawyer****International finance experience****Age: mid-twenties****Salary: c£25K plus mortgage subs, bonus and generous banking benefits**

Yamaichi Securities is one of the world's leading securities houses, with 40 offices spanning 24 major financial centres.

In London, Yamaichi International (Europe), its European flagship, employs over 350 people from twelve countries, and has recently celebrated 25 years in the City.

A key position has arisen in the Legal Group of its Corporate Finance Department for an Assistant Legal Advisor. An intrinsic part of the company's investment banking business, the Group covers straight bond and equity-related issues, CP programmes, MTNs, swaps, equity-derivative products and M&A transactions, and offers applicants considerable responsibilities and opportunities for career development.

While candidates are likely to have up to a year's documentation experience in international finance, recently qualified lawyers are encouraged to apply.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a detailed cv to **Miss Diana Crosby**, Recruitment Officer, Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited, 111-117 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1EO Telephone: 071-638 5599

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, EC3
2 - 4 years' PQE to £45,000**

The firm's property department of the 20 partner firm, which has many international clients and 3 of its own offices in Europe, has a wide opportunity for an ambitious commercial property lawyer to undertake a very high quality caseload including large scale commercial transactions, leasing and secured lending. The successful applicant will probably be with a City or West End firm and have had some heavyweight experience and ideally, have a following. The firm offers an excellent remuneration package and partnership prospects.

**COMMERCIAL LITIGATION, EC2
NQ - 2 years' PQE to £33,000**

The expanding London practice of this leading Midlands-based firm, has 2 vacancies in its Litigation Department which will be challenging and interesting for solicitors with experience in dealing with Insurance and Professional Indemnity cases, or those with a very good general litigation background and the intelligence and willingness to learn quickly. Good City salaries and early partnership are two aspects, which the firm is well known for providing.

**LEGAL EXECUTIVE, WC1
Mortgage Repossession to £25,000**

Large, highly regarded firm seeks bright, ambitious, young (23-33) executives, to fill a new position in its Litigation Department, handling Mortgage Repossession work for leading UK organisations. Working with partners, but handling your own caseload too, the candidate will have had debt collection, High and County Court experience and have dealt with Enforcement procedures. Internal training, day release courses and excellent prospects for early promotion are on offer to the right individual.

For further information please contact **Simon Evans** or **Simon Jenkin** on 071-342 5321 or write to us enclosing a copy of your CV, at 75 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8JS. Alternatively fax it through to us on 071-831 7121.

**PERSONNEL + RESOURCES
LEGAL DIVISION****STAR-BOARD POSITION**

Major City shipping practice chartering a course into the 90's is looking for top quality partners with wide following(s) even while complements, to help them man the bridge. Salaries quarters and runs rates will reflect the high calibre of candidates expected.

Please telephone:
Mrs Pamela Handford 071-583 2382
West Eight Legal

**LEGAL
RESOURCES****LOCUMS**

A fast and efficient service nationwide.
071-405 4985
53 Doughty Street
London WC1N 2LS
Fax: 071-242 0288

The Norton Rose M5 Group, the largest association of legal practices in the U.K., wishes to appoint an

ASSISTANT TRAINING MANAGER

To strengthen and extend the existing services on training provided to members of the Group. Reporting to, and working closely with the Training Manager, the Assistant Training Manager will assist in the formulation and organisation of the Group's collaborative training programme.

Applications are invited from those with experience of professional training and education. Applicants should have strong communication skills, initiative and confidence and be willing to assume a high degree of responsibility. A friendly personality and the ability to work as a member of a small team are essential. Knowledge of at least one European language is an advantage.

The appointment is with the service company through which joint activities of the Group are organised. The company is based in Birmingham.

We offer an attractive and flexible remuneration package. Applicants are invited to discuss the post informally with, and to obtain an information pack and application form from the Training Manager, **Lesley J. Anderson**.

The closing date for applications is Monday 30 July.

NORTON ROSE M5 GROUP

12 The Priory Queensway, Birmingham B4 6BS.

Telephone: 021-233 4950.

Telex: 832122 NRG BR.

Fax: 021-233 4951.

E-mail: nrg@bris.ac.ukWeb: <http://www.nrg.com>

BBS: 128.122.12.122

Modem: 021-233 4950

Email: nrg@bris.ac.uk

Fax: 021-233 4951

BBS: 128.122.12.122

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Fax: 021-233 4951

BBS: 128.122.12.122

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

**HAWKER SIDDELEY
COMMERCIAL LAWYER****Central London**

Norton Rose M5
advising domestic
and international transactions.
a lawyer to help
national practice,
such as cross border
and tax planning.
experience of
conflicts and have
market rate and the
on 071-405 6062
Quarry Dougall

A challenging position has been created for a young solicitor to join the Group Head Office function, reporting to the Group Solicitor but working closely with all levels of management providing legal advice for business decision-making.

The ideal applicant will have up to 4 years experience of corporate/commercial work with the ability to become a strong team member without losing essential legal objectivity.

ROBERT WALTERS ASSOCIATES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Queens House 1 Leicester Place London WC2H 7BP
Telephone: 071-437 0464

£30,000 + Car

Previous involvement in licensing agreements, large contract negotiations, joint ventures and acquisitions and disposals would be an advantage. The ability to demonstrate good commercial judgement, initiative and enthusiasm is a prerequisite.

This is an unique opportunity for a commercially minded lawyer to make a direct impact by applying both legal and commercial decision-making skills at the highest levels. There will also be scope for international travel.

For further information, interested applicants should telephone Fiona Campbell on 071-437 0464, or write to her, enclosing brief details, at the address below.

**CORPORATE LAWYER
to £40k package****Solihull**

Si is Britain's largest venture capital company, investing in all sizes of businesses in most sectors of industry. Our in-house legal team has a high profile within the company and makes a visible contribution to the company's success.

We now seek a young lawyer with or without corporate legal experience to join our team in our prestigious offices just a few minutes from Solihull town centre.

While undertaking a broad range of corporate legal work, you will predominantly be involved in management buy-outs, buy-ins and other venture capital transactions. You will be part of a 24-strong team of solicitors and barristers whose work compares with that of London-based private practices.

For someone with 1-2 years' post-qualification



MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO CHANGE

**Assistant Company Secretary
Major UK plc**

To £35,000 + car

Our client is a large manufacturing and trading company with operations worldwide. An exceptional opportunity has arisen for a young, broadly based Assistant Company Secretary to be responsible for Secretarial activities within the decentralised group headquarters operation.

AICSA or legally qualified and with plc experience, you will handle and manage a wide range of secretarial duties and multidisciplinary assignments within this lively and demanding multi-national.

Aged 28-40, reporting to the Company Secretary, you will be a strong, flexible, and commercially aware professional, able to contribute significantly to a team effort through your application and initiative. Strong

North West

interpersonal skills and commitment allied to precise administration are necessary and will allow you to develop the role into wider commercial areas such as acquisitions/disposals, offering some international travel.

This is an excellent career opportunity for those wishing to become closely involved within a proactive and hands-on senior management team.

The package is negotiable to £35,000 plus car, executive benefits and relocation costs if appropriate.

Please write with full career and salary details - in confidence - to David Mather, reference 31099, MSL International (UK) Limited, Sovereign House, 12-18 Queen Street, Manchester M2 5HS.

MSL International

SOLICITORS
BANKING AND FINANCE
COMMERCIAL LITIGATION
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING
RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING & PROBATE
GENERAL PRACTITIONER
CONSTRUCTION

LEGAL EXECUTIVES
CIVIL LITIGATION
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING
MORTGAGE REPOSSESSIONS & DEBT COLLECTION

City & Tokyo
City & W.I.
City, Doncaster, E.Sussex
Hertfordshire
Kent
City, W.I., Singapore & Doncaster

W.London
City
Range of locations

LEX
direct
RECRUITMENT

These are just a few of the positions we currently have available in private practice and commerce.

For further information and/or details of enrolment, please contact Cate Carroll or Helen Cassidy on

071-430 1303
P.O. Box 696, Ely Place, London EC1N 6SS
Fax: 071-242 0528

CORPORATE PARTNERS

Our client is a leading media law practice in Central London which also specialises in business taxation and company and commercial matters.

The firm was established in 1986 and has achieved an enviable reputation and level of profitability. It has expanded progressively by the addition of like-minded lawyers with their own special expertise. The majority of partners joined the practice from large City firms in order to provide clients with a highly personal service of excellent professional quality.

The partners, whose average age is 40, intend to consolidate the firm's status as a leading niche practice by controlled expansion of the Company/Commercial Department. They are seeking to recruit additional solicitors or groups of solicitors, at partnership level, who share their philosophy.

Salary/profit share offered will reflect individual circumstances without any preconceptions on our client's part.

If you wish to apply for this appointment, or to discuss your suitability, please contact John Hamilton on (0483) 574814 or at home on (0730) 892136, quoting JH/326.

John Hamilton Associates, Friary Court, 13-21 High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3DG
Tel: (0483) 574814

JHA

John Hamilton Associates
Management & Recruitment Consultants

PRIVATE PRACTICE**CONSTRUCTION** £60,000-£70,000

Progressive medium-sized firm seeks solicitor to head up and develop new group. Mainly non-contentious work. Must have at least 5 years' experience. Some following useful, not essential.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL £50,000-£60,000

Forward-looking 1+ partner firm. Small company/commercial department, headed by well-connected "City" partner. Experienced solicitor, 4+ years, from large firm, sought for spring 1991 partnership.

EEC/COMMERCIAL £35,000-£45,000

Quality, high profile City practice. Seeks solicitor, 3/5 years qualified. Will involve EEC & general commercial work. Must be bright, confident, ideally "City" firm experience.

TAX/CORPORATE FINANCE £40,000 + Car

International firm of C.A.s. Highly respected in tax field. Solicitor/barrister with 2+ years experience to support tax partner in corporate finance team. Fascinating range of work. Full partnership prospects.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION £30,000-£40,000

Major commercial practice, 3 partners lead thriving litigation department operating in friendly, informal groups. Litigator required, 2+ years qualified, experienced in employment, I.P. and general work.

ESSEX £35,000 + Benefits

Well known, dynamic hi-tech company seeks a number 2 small, high profile legal function. Commercial lawyer with between 2 and 5 years experience. Demanding and rewarding role.

HERTFORDSHIRE £ Excellent

Rapidly expanding hi-tech company with operations worldwide. Seeks a commercial lawyer for sole adviser position. Broad range of contracts work including negotiating. Excellent long term career prospects.

Please contact Nick Root or Peter Morris (Private Practice) or Paul Lewis (Commerce), on 071-936 2565. Or write to: Taylor Root, Ludge House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB. Alternatively please feel free to telephone us evenings and weekends on 081-675 6384 or 081-747 1808.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**£40,000 + Benefits**

Impressive international leisure company. Seeks high calibre lawyer. Acquisitions, joint ventures and international contracts work. Number 2 position, international travel. Major benefits package.

CITY

Major financial group with well-established legal department. Requires newly/recently qualified lawyer. Must have some commercial training. Excellent first move into commerce.

AGE 24-27

CENTRAL LONDON To £40,000 Plus Benefits
Major UK Plc with substantial international interests. Diverse workload, commercial contracts, EEC, I.P. and general corporate matters. Will suit young lawyer, minimum one year experience.

ESSEX

Well known, dynamic hi-tech company seeks a number 2 small, high profile legal function. Commercial lawyer with between 2 and 5 years experience. Demanding and rewarding role.

WATFORD

Major financial group with well-established legal department. Requires newly/recently qualified lawyer. Must have some commercial training. Excellent first move into commerce.

AGE 24-27

ESSEX £35,000 + Benefits

Well known, dynamic hi-tech company with operations worldwide. Seeks a commercial lawyer for sole adviser position. Broad range of contracts work including negotiating. Excellent long term career prospects.

TAYLOR ROOT

LEGAL RECRUITMENT ADVISERS • LONDON

FOSTER BAXTER COOKSEY
SOLICITORS

WOLVERHAMPTON and TELFORD
Litigation and Commercial Solicitors

We are a progressive nineteen partner firm and as part of our continuing expansion we have vacancies at Wolverhampton and Telford for four Solicitors. Three vacancies are in our Civil Litigation Department, one for Commercial Litigation, one for General Civil Litigation and one for Personal Injury Litigation. Plaintiff and/or Defendant. The fourth vacancy is in our Commercial Department. The vacancies will appeal to Solicitors with one - three years post qualification experience who wish to continue to specialise. Excellent salary and prospects are offered to talented young Solicitors who wish to enjoy a friendly environment in the provinces.

Interested?

Please write or telephone

PETER LAWLEY
Managing Partner

FOSTER BAXTER COOKSEY

7/10 George Street, Snow Hill
WOLVERHAMPTON WV2 4DN

Tel: 0902 311711

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY
LAWYERS****Legal Opportunities**

Co Comm	Co Comm	£40000
WC1	Commercial	£38000
W.Bucks	Int Property	£25000
Leeds	Co Comm	£30000
W.Hants		

Litigation		
E.London	Civil/Comm	£25000
Mid-Count	Commercial	£25000
N.Works	Plaintiff	£25000
Stirlings	Crim Advise	£25000

Property	Mixed	£25000
SE.London	Mixed	£25000
W.South	Direc Bus	£25000
SE.Surrey	Commercial	£22000
W.Works		

Private Client		
N.London	Probate	£20000
Mid-Hants	Probate	£22000
West Midlands	Prob/Trusts	£20000
Mid-Works	Prob/Trusts	£18000

Skills	from over 2000	current
positions throughout the UK		
Established 1973		

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Established 1973		

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positions throughout the UK		
Established 1973		

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

PRIVATE PRACTICE

INSOLVENCY To £50,000
Leading city firm seeks solicitor 2-4 years admitted to handle a wide range of insolvency matters. Applicants are sought with either a contentious or non contentious background, with good academics.

SHIPPING/AVIATION FINANCE

To £300,000
Our client, a leading city firm, is keen to augment its highly successful banking department. It now seeks a 5+ year admitted solicitor preferably with own following to establish this division — partner designate.

COMPANY £60,000
Niche firm seeks solicitor with c4 yrs+ PQE to join them handling a broad variety of company-commercial and growing caseload. You will have a 'city-type' background and wish to play a strategic role in the development of this firm.

For further information please call or write to Karen Mulvihill or Ian Pearce on

071-405 4571



INDUSTRY

SOLE LEGAL ADVISER

Sussex £630,000 + Car + Bonus
Our client seeks a young solicitor or barrister to act as Sole legal adviser. You will handle contracts, competition law, IP and employment and assist with acquisitions and disposals, company secretarial matters and staff training.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

Essex £35,000 + Benefits
Our client a leading Hi-tech company seeks a solicitor or barrister with 3-5 years PQE to handle contract, IP, litigation and general company commercial matters.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL To £23,000
Leading city firm seeks experienced company secretary to handle this work for its clients. You will have good experience gained within a company and have passed at least some of the chartered secretaries examinations; ideally aged 24-35.

Applied Management Sciences Ltd
26-28 Bedford Row,
London WC1B 3HE
Fax: 071-242 1411.
Evenings: 081-653 4942

QUALIFYING IN 1990?

Newly qualified - Commercial Litigation - £24k-£25k
Two newly qualified solicitors are required to work in the litigation department of this forty partner City firm, to specialise in professional indemnity. Strong international element.

Newly qualified - Employment

- £24k-£25k
Large city firm has several vacancies for newly qualified solicitors who wish to gain experience of employment contracts, pensions and share option schemes. Renown employment department.

Newly qualified - Banking

- £25k-£26k
Our client a top ten international practice has two vacancies for newly qualified solicitors who have gained either corporate or banking experience during articles. Part of the International Finance Group.

Newly qualified - Company/Commercial - £24k-£25k
A leading London firm with offices throughout Europe seek three September qualifiers to handle a range of acquisitions, mergers, floateds, joint ventures and other commercial agreements.

Called to the Bar in 1990

A number of opportunities have arisen in the City to specialise in corporate law. No previous tax experience required although revenue law at Bar finals and a 21 are an advantage.

Garfield Robbins

Legal Recruitment and Search Consultants, 21 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2TH
Nicholas Robbins or Gavin Crocker on (071) 405 1123 or evenings (081) 646 4955

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

YOUR EXPERIENCE IN EITHER FIELD IS IN GREAT DEMAND SO WE NEED TO HEAR FROM YOU IMMEDIATELY

LITIGATION £27,000 NEG

This young, ambitious North London practice requires a Solicitor with 2 years P.Q.E. to deal with a general litigious caseload. This will be High Court and County Court work, including Personal Injury, Debt Collection, Landlord & Tenant and Matrimonial. Excellent salary and prospects.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION £30,000 NEG

This medium size but specialised Gen Commercial Practice based in Croydon is looking for a Solicitor c.3 years' qualification. The successful candidate will handle a heavy caseload including Property Litigation, General Commercial Contractual Disputes, and Mortgage Repossession. This position offers early responsibility and excellent career prospects.

CIVIL LITIGATION TO £25,000

A small but expanding W1 practice seeks a recently qualified Solicitor to assist with an enormous caseload. Working with the supervision of a Partner you will handle personal and other quality Civil Litigation which is all private. Plenty of client contact.

PLEASE CONTACT US ON
TELE: 071-526 4402
FAX: 071-465 6494



PUBLIC LEGAL

South Bucks District Council

DISTRICT SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT SOLICITOR

Salary: £21,039 - £24,624 p.a. inclusive
Plus Progression on Merit to £25,632 p.a.

As part of a professional team undertaking all the legal work of the Council, this post offers interesting and varied work with a bias towards town and country planning. Some advocacy will be required including planning inquiries.

The post is suitable for a solicitor with attributes as an advocate and wishing to develop managerial and administrative skills as well as gain experience in law. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Newly qualified solicitors will be considered. Some experience of town and country planning desirable.

Generous and comprehensive relocation package including assistance with housing. Membership of BUPA. Flexible working hours.

For an informal chat, please contact Tony Levington (District Secretary) or Lynne Reardon (Chief Assistant Solicitor) on Slough (0753) 33333. Job description available on request (Exl. 304).

Applications in the candidate's own style (NO FORMS PROVIDED) stating qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, one of whom should be the present employer, to be received by the Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Windsor Road, Slough SL1 2HN by not later than Monday, 16th July, 1990.

THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND New Zealand

CHAIR IN LAW Department of Law

This is a new Chair in Law. Four existing Chairs in the Faculty are held by Professors R.G. Hammond (Commercial Law), D.J. McLean (Public Law), J. P. O'Connor (Private Law) and B. Cooch (Common Law) and M. Taggart (Public Law). In addition Professor A. Farmer QC holds a part-time Chair in Commercial Law. Also on the staff are 5 Associate Professors, 11 Senior Lecturers and 8 Lecturers.

Applicants are invited from persons of appropriate high scholarly standing in any area of the Law or in law related studies. The successful applicant will be required to provide academic leadership, to teach at all levels and to engage in research and encourage research.

Commencing salary will be established within the range £2877.000 - £2950.00 per annum.

Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from Appointments (38093), Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PP, UK or from the Appointments Committee, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand. Applications should be forwarded as soon as possible but not later than 10 August 1990.

The University of Auckland is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer and particularly welcomes applications from women candidates.

The Eastern Health and Social Services Board is one of the largest public authorities in the United Kingdom, with a combined revenue and capital budget of approximately £420 million. It provides health and personal social services to a population of 650,000 living in the urban and rural environments, including the Greater Belfast conurbation.

The Board wishes to appoint as Director of Finance (Designate) a highly motivated and innovative professional with a proven record of career achievement and leadership at a senior level in the public or private sector. His/her task will be to advise the Board and the Area General Manager on all financial matters; establish the financial framework for the new purchaser/provider role; and participate in the formulation of strategic policies.

The successful applicant will hold a recognised professional accountancy qualification.

The post offers exciting opportunities for the development of the Finance function in the light of Government initiatives and changing Management practice, and requires extensive knowledge of the application of computers within financial systems.

The appointment will initially be for a three year period, with Contract renewal subject to annual review. A lease car scheme is available and the post is superannuable.

Application forms and further information may be obtained by contacting Mrs. N. McCloskey, Area Personnel Department, 12-22 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8SS at (0232) 321313 Ext. 2278. Completed application forms should be returned by no later than 4.00 p.m. on Friday 27th July 1990.

Bellerbys

An independent Sixth Form College (Formerly Dower's College, Hereford)

Required for September 1990

LAW TUTOR

Full or Part Time

Salary significantly above state sector, plus D.E.S. Superannuation. BUPA Healthcare, well-motivated students and pleasant working environment. We would be pleased to receive applications from tutors of other subjects.

For details and an application form please write to The Principal,

44 Cromwell Road, Hereford HR4 0ER

Tel: 01544 723811 Fax:

0273 254545

For an informal chat, please contact Tony Levington (District Secretary) or Lynne Reardon (Chief Assistant Solicitor) on Slough (0753) 33333. Job description available on request (Exl. 304).

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Wrybill has credentials to compensate big-race team

By MANDARIN



WALTER Swinburn and Roger Charlton, who came close to winning last Sunday's Irish Derby when Deploy finished runner-up to Salsabil, can gain some compensation with Wrybill in the *Mail On Sunday* Handicap at Chepstow today.

Last time out Pat Eddy was in the saddle when Wrybill won easily at Leiston. Today Eddy misses his ride as he is claimed to ride the Khaled Abdulla-owned Revoke.

However, it is not Revoke I fear. The more immediate danger is expected to come from L'Uomo Classics.

The Jenny Pitman-trained gelding ran the race of his life last time out when fifth behind Fox Chapel in the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot 11 days ago.

I feel the Charlton colt is a worthy nap if he reproduces the form that enabled him to finish runner-up to Katazeena, the recent winner of the competitive William Hill Trophy at York, on his seasonal debut at Nottingham in April.

Eddy, however, can be among the winners when he

Newmarket last Saturday, indicates the chances of Clyre in the Travis Perkins Claiming Stakes. On her only outing, the filly was staying on well in fourth when behind Atlantic Flyer on this course 19 days ago.

James Fanshawe, the first-season trainer, can gain his fourth victory with Goldstream in the Travis Perkins Maiden Stakes. The colt has the most to fear from Shamshad, trained by Michael Stoute, Fanshawe's former mentor.

At Windsor last Monday, Goldstream was flying at the finish when fifth behind Choir Master. Shamshad had also finished fourth behind Choir Master when the latter was third to Spearman at Newmarket, but I feel Goldstream has the greater scope for improvement.

Kristie Girl, who has been running in better company, should be capable of winning the Travis Perkins Handicap for the local trainer, Derek Haydon Jones.

At Folkestone, Daddy's Darling, one of the few Flat horses stabled with the National Hunt trainer, Josh Gifford, appears to be on a

handy mark in the Colin Cowdry Handicap.

Gifford, a self-confessed cricket enthusiast, would be delighted to land this race after one of his heroes, The Findon, has done well to place his mare to win twice this season.

I expect her to have the most to fear from Arctic Heights, but if she recaptures her form on her penultimate outing when beating Fugler's Folly at Salisbury she will be hard to catch.

Jane Allison, a competent amateur rider, can continue her successful association with Paul Cole's runners when she partners Middle Half in the Friends Of Folkestone Amateur Riders' Handicap.

The five-year-old put up an excellent performance on his seasonal debut when failing by a short head to catch Stride Home at Windsor in April.

Jack Berry, the season's leading trainer numerically, looks to have the answer to the Godfrey Evans Selling Stakes with Midnight Lass. Last time out she was disappointing when fourth of five to Face North at Bath, but previously showed plenty of zip when running-up to Little Flasher at Beverley.

Timeless Times on course for record

TIMELESS Times registered thirteen wins from 14 outings in the Spinifinder Sprint Stakes at Pontefract yesterday and is now only three short of Providence's twentieth century record of 16 two-year-old wins set in 1984.

It was appropriate that Timeless, a \$15,000 Keeneland September Sales purchase, should notch win No 13 in a race named after a colt who registered 13 wins as a juvenile in 1980.

Timeless, the 13-8 on favourite and with \$27,000 invested on him in major bets on the course, was given weight to his four rivals. Although only fourth into the straight, he quickened under Alan Musso approaching the final furlong and came home a two-length winner from Azureus.

O'Gorman, who also trained Providence, is anxious to beat the record with Timeless. Times as quickly as possible so that he can give him a rest, with the Laurel Fairsure in mind on October 21, the weekend of the Washington International. "I think he will be well suited to racing in the United States," O'Gorman said.

Timeless' times will miss Sandown on Friday, but he could turn out again at Beverley's evening meeting that day, or Haydock on Saturday, or even both venues.

Salsabil set for meeting of generations at Ascot

By GEORGE RAE

SALSABIL is likely to tackle her elders for the first time in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 28.

"Although I have yet to speak to Sheikh Hamdan, my own view is that the King George is the logical choice," John Dunlop, Salsabil's trainer, said yesterday.

"She has beaten the colts in the Derby so I can see no point in going back to Ireland for the Oaks, and in any case it may come too quickly. I am not keen on the International Stakes at York for her, so bearing in mind that I do not feel a midsummer break would suit her, that brings us back to the King George."

"We can then think about giving her some time off and bringing back for the top autumn tests such as the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and the Champion Stakes."

Dunlop, who has handled such outstanding performers as the Derby winner Shirley Heights and Circus Plume, success in the Oaks, considers Salsabil the best he has trained. "I am particularly satisfied with her in the Irish Derby last Sunday, the first in the race by a filly in 90 years, stamped her as the best three-year-old of either sex in Europe."

She had already taken the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks, and while post-race temptation to

straight as though something was wrong. Then he seemed not to get home, but it is not simply a question of stamina because he stayed so well at Epsom.

"I will have tests taken when he gets home but even then they may not be conclusive. Sometimes things come to light, sometimes not. But until we have something more to go on it is too early to be thinking about his next race."

Although Quest For Fame ran markedly below expectations, Charlton's high opinion of Deploy, who although nominally a pacemaker was the only one to give Salsabil a race, was thoroughly vindicated.

"I have always believed him to be a high-class horse and before the season started I would have nominated him as the one most likely to succeed," Charlton said. "But after winning two Derby sprints so well have made me look a rather silly, so I decided not to press the point."

"However, after Sunday you could interpret the form as making him the best three-year-old colt in Europe with the possible exception of Saumarez."

"I have not had time to talk over the future with his owner but as he proved he stayed so well I like the idea of going for the St Leger, taking in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York on the way."

Razeen inspires Eclipse support

RAZEEN, the disappointing favourite for the Derby, was yesterday heavily backed with the sponsors for the £250,000-added Coral-Eclipse Stakes at Sandown on Saturday (George Ears wins). He is now 5-1 from 8-1.

Henry Cecil's charge was only

fourteenth behind Quest For Fame at Epsom but good recent homework has inspired confidence in his chance. Steve Cauthen will ride Razeen again this year, and he has now ridden a total of 36 winners, 14 this season.

John Gosden, the Newmarket

trainer, is a rare raider at the Scottish track, but Rodeo Star justified the long journey, prevailing by a length. The colt, an uneasy favourite, led approaching the final furlong and ran on well to beat Glenshane.

Tim Brown, representing the winning trainer, said: "Rodeo Star is a nice horse and is best at one mile three furlongs or further."

Thornby Flat, the 11-4 favourite, powerfully ridden by Hind, beat Able Jet by a head in the Bridge Of Steel Appendices' Maiden Stakes, with Green Glow the same distance away third.

It was Hambleton trainer William Pearce's ninth winner of the season and the second for the Hambleton Thoroughbred Racing Group, who run another useful two-year-old, Merchant Of Venice, later this month.

North Of Watford won for the third time in his last four starts when taking the Le Garcon Stakes on Rodeo Star by 2½ lengths.

To Dado has twice disappointed since being a short-head by Cosmic Doctor at Wolverhampton (1m 22yds, 2nd) and on May 11, 1990, at Newmarket (1m 17yds, good to firm) to finish 10th.

Selection: GREEN'S GUARDI

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"I kept him in to see what

the race looked like but I will

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and we will make up our minds

after that," said Toller.

Clive Brittain has entered

Termon, Call To Arms and

Charmer, and will decide which

will line up after all three have

worked this morning.

Ian Balding and James Toller

are also playing a waiting game.

Balding will decide tomorrow

whether Dashing Blade, the

winner of last season's Dewhurst Stakes, is to join the field,

while Toller is deferring a

decision on the outsider Lord Of

The Field until he has spoken to

the owner.

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Creator and he will go to Sandown," Fabre said. "He will

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EQUESTRIANISM

Glazzard turns the tables on April Sun

By JENNY MACARTHUR

GOFF Glazzard and April Sun, the winners of the area international trial at the Three Counties Show last month, continued their successful new partnership with a convincing win in the Crosse & Blackwell Trophy, the opening show jumping class at the Royal Show in Warwickshire.

Gillard, who started riding the 12-year-old gelding just one month ago, relegated Robert Smith, one of April Sun's many former riders, to second place by a full three seconds. Ironically, it was in the same arena, in 1987, that Smith and April Sun had become the national champions.

Liz Edgar, relying on accuracy rather than speed, took third place on Everest Asher. Her 19-year-old daughter, Anna, the London National Champion, employed contrasting tactics, to come fourth with Everest Sure Thing. She completed the fastest time in the nine horse jump-off — quicker even than the European champion, John Whitaker, on Granusch — but collected four faults in the rebibe.

Surprisingly, Whitaker alone out of the four contenders for the World Championships team — to be announced on Monday — was clear in the first round. David Bromley collected eight faults on Broome's Phoenix Park and Michael Whitaker and Henderson Alonso both faulted at the last fence, a big trouble which proved the most influential on the course.

Glazzard had been "surprised and delighted" when Cecil Williams, the owner of April Sun, rang him "out of the blue" last month to offer him the ride.

It says much for the horse, who has been for sale for the last three years, that he still goes so sweetly in the ring. Since 1986, he has been ridden in rapid succession by Peter Charles, Smith, Geoff Billington, and now Glazzard. His career has also been broken by injury, including an operation for a twisted gut in 1986 and a foot injury the following year.

Glazzard appears to have had little problem finding the key. The biggest test will come tomorrow when the pair compete in the Henderson National Championships for which yesterday's class was a qualifying round.

In the show ring, Robert Oliver, on the heavyweight ridden hunter Hobo, put a stop to the lightweight. See Lightwater, who has had a phenomenal run of success this season, when they took the Strutt & Parker Ridden Hunter Championship, See Lightwater and David Tatlow, the champions at the Herts County, the Royal Bath & West and the Royal International in Birmingham this year, stood reserve. Their performance yesterday looked even more stylistic and innovative.

RESULTS — *1. Goff (Glazzard), 0 in 43.61sec; 2. Gillard (April Sun), 0 in 48.60; 3. Everest Asher (Liz Edgar), 0 in 48.60; 4. Anna (Anna), 0 in 48.60; 5. Michael Whitaker (Michael Whitaker), 0 in 48.60; 6. Henderson Alonso (Henderson Alonso), 0 in 48.60; 7. Peter Charles (Peter Charles), 0 in 48.60; 8. Everett Sure Thing (John Whitaker), 0 in 48.60; 9. Broome's Phoenix Park (David Bromley), 0 in 48.60; 10. Everest Asher (Liz Edgar), 0 in 48.60; 11. Broome's Phoenix Park (David Bromley), 0 in 48.60; 12. Hobo (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 13. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 14. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 15. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 16. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 17. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 18. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 19. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 20. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 21. Phoenix Park (Robert Oliver), 0 in 48.60; 22. 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Some difficult decisions are facing four men carrying their nations' hopes — the managers of the World Cup semi-finalists

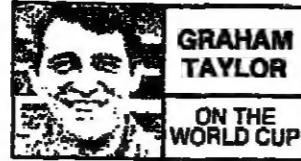
An unwelcome duel for Beckenbauer

WE CAN only live for today and tomorrow. Yesterday we can talk about but we will never be able to change or alter their events. Bobby Robson and the England players are in that position now.

What is the point in dwelling on the game against Cameroon? Tomorrow in Turin they play their semi-final against West Germany. Cup finals are about results on the day and the best team does not necessarily win the trophy.

How these results are sometimes obtained can often make you question what you are actually seeing with your own eyes. Cameroon looked the better team but it was not the first time, and will not be the last, that the superior team lost. They had by far the better chances but were unable to take full advantage of them.

If you are going to give penalties away, and not take scoring opportunities, then, however well you play, there is a fair chance you



GRAHAM
TAYLOR
ON THE
WORLD CUP

about "having your name on it", this year's final will be contested between Argentina and England.

Or will they find they have used up their allocation of the "rub of the green"? For the first time in this tournament, can Bilardo influence his team to play with the skill of world champions?

I suspect not. While the world title is theirs in name, in reality it belongs to the Argentine team of four years ago, and even they suffer in comparison to the 1978 champions.

I have no proof, nor ever will have, to support my view of the other semi-final that the Germans would rather be meeting Cameroon than England. Many would think otherwise. But Franz Beckenbauer knows that tradition dies hard and that no one will give an inch in an England v West Germany contest.

Against Cameroon, England claimed a victory from the jaws of defeat, and Beckenbauer knows he

has a stronger all-round team with Völler, Klinsmann, and Matthäus, all capable of punishing any opponent.

But has his team got better as the competition has progressed? Were the games against Colombia and Czechoslovakia only holding operations whilst the match against the Netherlands was their first "cup final"? Is the game against England the second, with their third to be played on July 8? Has Beckenbauer instilled enough belief and confidence into his players to enable them to find that extra gear when it really matters?

I think that he expected to play the Netherlands in the semi-finals and Italy in the final. The Netherlands were a scare because they came so unexpectedly early, in the second round. He was not sure whether Germany would ever need to play England, and it is unlikely that he envisaged this extra "cup final" for his team. Playing Cam-

eroon would not have carried the same pressures. Will tomorrow prove the final Franz did not want?

Finally, what must be going through Bobby Robson's mind? The fitness of Wright must figure highly, along with other injuries. How can he think clearly about team selection, not to mention his formation and tactics? If Wright is out, will he play three central defenders in Butcher, Walker and Parker? Will he start with Trevor Steven in the team? Will he bring Gary Stevens back? Will starting Stevens enable Steven to push forward to counter the attacking runs of Bremer?

Will he give Walker the job of marking Klinsmann, put Butcher on Völler and let Parker be the free man, as he is for Queen's Park Rangers? Does he let Matthäus have the sort of freedom in the midfield that Cameroon enjoyed? Will the Germans elect to man-mark Paul Gascoigne? Will they

use Buchwald to pick up Platini? Will Litbarski pull the England team about with his mazy dribbling or will Waddle do the same to them?

Will goals for Lineker — whether they come from the penalty spot or not — give him the extra yard of pace that seemed absent until the latter stages of the Cameroon match? Can Bobby afford to play Barnes, even if he is fit?

Would the team be better playing a 4-4-2 shape that the players are familiar with? Would that certainly go a long way towards preventing Bremer and Reuter doing extensive damage?

Ironically England have reached this stage without any set pattern of playing. Providing this is not causing confusion, it is not necessarily a bad thing.

Good luck Bobby. I am not going to forecast the result of this game because anything is possible. Any

way, however England play, no one

will be able to alter it.

Cameroon hoping Milla will continue

ROGER Milla is likely to play on for Cameroon even though he is 38, the team's trainer, Valery Nepomniachy, said yesterday. "We've asked Roger about his plans with the national side and we are hopeful that he's going to keep playing," Nepomniachy said.

Milla, who scored four goals in the World Cup and became one of the personalities of the tournament, has said he wants to play on for another year or two if he can win a contract with a club in the United States, France or Italy.

Meanwhile, Nepomniachy, who comes from Siberia, is pondering his own future. His two-year contract with Cameroon runs out in November and he must decide whether to stay on, return to the Soviet Union or move elsewhere.

Nepomniachy, who had talks with the Soviet Football Federation, which remains his employer, He said he had no firm offers but had been approached by two western European clubs.

The whole world has seen that African football is on the right road," he said. "In 1980 it was not Cameroon who won the African championship but Algeria. There are many other strong teams in Africa — Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal and Nigeria.

"But there are also many problems and I do not think they can be solved quickly." He said the absence of professional leagues was one drawback and lamented that players were not taught tactics at an early age.

Before the "Lions" headed home with their heads high, their veteran defender, Emmanuel Kunde, said: "I'm sorry we are out of the tournament but we have shown that Cameroon football is making clear progress."

The captain, Stephen Tawaw, said the team's performance had been important for the future of African football.

Cameroun's success was built on their 1982 appearance in the finals, when they were eliminated on goal difference after three first-round draws. Cameroon won both the 1984 and 1986 African championship before qualifying for this year's World Cup. "We didn't come to watch from the gallery. We were not surprised by our performance," Kunde said.

"In 1982, we had hang-ups," the assistant coach, Michel Kahane, said. "It was our first World Cup and we didn't want to lose and look ridiculous. This time we prepared differently and aimed to get into the second round. The team has matured."

Milla's heir apparent is François Omari Biyik, who scored the winner against Argentina and was Cameroon's leading scorer in the qualifying tournament with five goals. Biyik, aged 23, will play next season for Rennes, who have been promoted into the first division of the French League.

Awesome Germans so hard to support



SIMON
BARNES

ONE warms to the Italian team here at the World Cup; of course one does. The combination is irresistible — potent, brilliant, counter-balanced by monumental fear. The players carry a fearful weight of expectation. Anything less than victory would be a dreadful disappointment.

Goals are greeted not with joy but with a supernova of relief. It would be inhuman to be in Italy and to resist the human wave of hope and terror that surrounds the team.

The connoisseurs have been predicting an Italy-West Germany final since before the group stage of the competition was over. The sides are now in opposite semi-finals: certainly they seem the two best teams in the tournament.

Should the script work out, one will be left with the problem of who to shout for in the final. Sport without partisanship is like an Italian meal without wine, a sad subject on which all of us here at the World Cup are expert.

Of course, my heart would be with Italy; though, after watching the Germans open the Czechoslovak defence as if it were a tin of beans on Sunday, a more dispassionate observer would probably give Germany the edge. But it is hard for an Englishman to love the German football team. This has little to do with sporting dislikes despite those monumental matches of 1966 and 1970. It has almost nothing — and certainly nothing conscious — to do with real history. It is simply that German football teams do not stir English blood.

One can be stirred by an England team, naturally. The players, with their strengths and their painfully apparent weaknesses, are as familiar — and often as irritating — as one's neighbours. Football's unique mixture of exasperation and excitement comes from such familiarity. What red-blooded person has failed to pounce on Gascoigne and to yell wild abuse at Barnes over the course of the past three weeks?

Other teams stir the blood with their exoticism. No team did this better than the Brazil of old. Stuporous skills, impossible tricks, the arrogance of the top player who knows he is far, far more than a mere sportsman... and if this can be found in Italy, in shag-haired Giannini, in strutting Donadoni, in blazing-eyed Schillaci.

But Germany? They offer neither familiarity nor relief. They are the humdrum. They are like us, only better; that is all. There is no whiff of exoticism in the crisp, clean brilliance of the present German side. They are athletic, very strong on the ball, and very, very accurate. They are like English football shorn of its tendency to indulge in mindless crosses. They are a team that inspires respect rather than adoration.

The manager is a man after the image of his team, or vice versa. Franz Beckenbauer, quizzily dapper, stopping brilliantly short of looking like a tailor's dummy, is a man who will not tolerate mindless football.

He was not pleased with his players. They had only beaten Czechoslovakia; they had not overwhelmed them. "Our aim has been reached: we have hit our target, the semi-finals. But we have not played a good game," he said.

He was invited to discuss Italy, as his likely opponents in the final. Really, it is a pleasure to do business with these foreign managers: instead of ducking out and taking each match as it comes, he replied with thoughtfulness and courtesy.

Both sides won their quarter-finals 1-0. "Yes, but unlike Italy, we played badly. Italy played very well against Ireland. Our team had players who kept the ball to themselves as long as they liked: the players were not agreed on their actions; they did not play very well in front of goal."

Well if that was a bad performance, a good one must be something dismal, as Americans say. If we do, indeed, have an Italy-West German final, I will be shouting for Italy as I say — but I have an uncomfortable feeling that I will, as usual, be shouting for the underdog.

If England make it well, jolly good. But think of this: if we get a final that puts West Germany against Argentina... could Maradona do what Beckenbauer and his side of talents could not: everyone in England shout for West Germany?

FROM STUART JONES,
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT,
NAPLES

THE England hotel here on the spectacular Amalfi coast was a peaceful haven when Bobby Robson staged his press conference. With few exceptions the players were still asleep, eight hours after completing the long and hair-raising journey from the San Paolo Stadium in Naples.

Wright, sporting a colourful purple and black eye, and the two goalscorers, Lineker and Platt, joined the discussion later, but the remainder of the team were left undisturbed.

"They are all flaked out," Bobby Robson said. "I haven't seen Gascoigne yet, so it has been nice and quiet this morning."

Later the squad travelled north again to Turin where they will meet West Germany in the World Cup semi-final tomorrow night. Today, therefore, will be their only full day of rest. Fatigue is fast becoming England's biggest enemy, but the exhaustion is dissipated by the prospect of reaching the final.

"It is very special," Lineker said, "and we all want to be a part of it. They don't come much bigger than the World Cup semi-final except, of course, when you win it."

Even Robson, who has led Ipswich Town to domestic and European finals, agrees that "this is my biggest game. It beats everything else."

It might also be his last as the national manager, but he has already surpassed expectations. Some cynics may suggest that beating Cameroon is scarcely a significant achievement, especially as England were fortunate to survive in the quarter-final, and particularly in the second half on Sunday night.

That opinion is an insult both to the Africans, who confirmed that they are a genuine power, and to England's resilience. "We could have folded," Robson said, "but our spirit got us through even when we were depleted, knowing the score: Bobby Robson shares the delight of the England goalscorers against Cameroon, Platt (left) and Lineker

and that is a great credit to the players."

No one attempted to disguise the part that either luck or Cameroon played in apparently the most exciting of the four quarter-finals. "They are the biggest and strongest team in the tournament," Robson said. "The No. 21 [M'Bengang] was the only one who was small, and they took him off."

"Milla is a great player and the No. 7 [Omar Bilyk] is the best jumper I've seen for years. I think he is the best centre forward in the World Cup."

"Naturally, we are relieved because it looked grim for a while. When Platt missed that chance with 15 minutes to go, I thought that maybe that was it. We knew it would be muck and nettles in extra time, and we had so many people playing out of position."

"Parker was superb when he moved into the middle, and Steven was outstanding at right back. They dovetailed together. Wright was groggy but he kept going for us, Platt and Gascoigne ran for miles in midfield, and Lineker showed the hallmark of experience in converting those two penalties."

Lineker revealed the tension which was churning inside him when he took the first. "I had a few negative thoughts when it was awarded and I even thought about my brother watching in a bar in Tenerife because he always gets nervous when he sees me play," Lineker said.

I knew their goalkeeper would move one way or the other for the second, so I decided just to hit it straight." He also confirmed that, astonishingly, he shed a stone in weight on a night when the temperature was measured at over 100°F before the game, and dropped to about 90°F during it.

Neither nor Robson have any illusions about the formidable task which lies ahead in Turin. "We will have to change our tactics, it is the end, got us out of trouble."

ENGLAND (3-4-3): 1 P Shilton (Derby County); 5 D Walker (Nottingham Forest); 6 S Barnes (Liverpool); 7 F Pearce (Derby County); 8 G Gascoigne (Tottenham Hotspur); 9 S Barnes (Liverpool); 10 M Wright (Derby County); 11 J Barnes (Liverpool); sub: 5 P Beardsley (Liverpool).

CAMEROON (4-4-2): 1 T Ndumu (Esseptor); 2 M Nsiala (Torre Venecia); 4 E Mba (Celta Vigo); 5 B Massing (Udinese); 6 E Kunde (Providence Yaounde); 14 E Tatow (Grenoble); 15 T Makanya (Torino); 16 J-C Paganini (La Rochelle); 17 C Mbemba (Torino); 18 C Massing (Torino); 19 T Makanay (Toronto); 20 C Makanya (Torino); 21 F Oumar Bilyk (Metz). Referee: E Coello Madero (Mexico).

Knowing the score: Bobby Robson shares the delight of the England goalscorers against Cameroon, Platt (left) and Lineker

"but we showed our character." In the manager's opinion, that is the outstanding quality of his team.

He intimated that he will again retain a sweeper to contain the threat posed by Klinsmann and Völler. Yet he was eager to point out that "instead of changing a player, we changed our system. It was a flat back four which, I think, got us out of trouble."

England's semi-final appearance is proof of incident. There was so much happening, so many errors, that it was a great cup-tie," said one of The Netherlands' most experienced commentators. "But England's standard, and strategy, was so limited."

Every German with whom I talked, and many were here to gauge the next opponents for the favourites, were of the opinion that Cameroon had done Germany a favour by throwing with eight minutes remaining in normal time, because they were the more dangerous team. England survived through Lineker's tenacity and because of Cameroon's inexperience. "If we played the same first 90 minutes again, we'd win this time," Kunde, the stand-in as sweeper for the suspended N'Dip, said.

Almost everything Robson said about the match was difficult to accept. It was see-saw football, or even the drunk, but from football followers who have sincere feelings and pride about the standard of England's play. Robson flirted with the truth when he said that England were "close to going out against Belgium and again today".

The worst matches of the competition so far.

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Captains' reluctance to concoct a finish leaves the cricketing public thirsting for entertainment

Spectators pay for New Zealanders' attempt to cash in

By JOHN WOODCOCK

CHELMSFORD (final day of three): Essex drew with the New Zealanders

WITH precious little concern for those who had paid to watch them — and the many hospitality boxes were fully booked — Essex and the New Zealanders merely went through the motions at Chelmsford yesterday, and money was the primary reason for it.

It is a bad day when that can be said without fear of contradiction, particularly as, until now, the sponsorship of these matches between touring sides and the first-class counties, by the brewers, Tetley, has come as a welcome incentive. It has encouraged the counties to field properly representative sides, something which they used to do as a matter of course, and the touring team to go for victory rather than think in terms of practice. Yesterday, it had an unfortunate effect.

On pitches as mercilessly easy as those being prepared at the moment, it helps to have some inducement to keep matches alive. The days are long gone when a touring side,

such as Bradman's 1948 Australians, could win its first eight matches in a row, all of them by an innings. The 1990 New Zealanders have set out 25 times in their various games to bowl their opponents out, and managed it on only five occasions.

They have had to rely, for the most part, on declarations to give them a chance of victory, and thanks to the sponsors, the counties have been only too glad to play ball in the hope of winning their own share of the total pool of £14,750. Now, though, because of the way this sponsorship is set up, the New Zealanders had nothing to gain, financially, by going for a win. A draw assured them of another £2,950. Had they lost in a run chase, that same money would have gone to Essex instead.

Once Gooch had established that the New Zealanders were intent only on a draw he decided that, rather than making a declaration before the start of this third day, to which he could expect no response, Essex might as well

bat on, which they did. With a little more generosity, or imagination, it is hard to think that the two Test captains could not have come to some arrangement. But there we are. Next season the provisions of the sponsorship, assuming it continues, will need to be revised in the light of all this.

The New Zealanders were made, in fact, to pay in another sort of way for following the course they did. In the third over of the morning Parore, their wicketkeeper, in going for a catch of Morrison, deflected the ball into Martin Crowe's forehead at first slip, causing a nasty enough gash to require six stitches and leave him with a black eye to take him into the Test match on Thursday.

Nothing else of any consequence occurred, though perhaps it is worth mentioning that Pringle's innings was only his third in first-class cricket this season. With most of those who go in above him for Essex, averaging house knowledge what he practically never gets a bat, despite still being one of England's best all-rounders.



Missed connection: Metcalfe, the Yorkshire batsman, fails to make contact with a ball from Shastri yesterday

Walsh's beamer brings him a rebuke from the umpire

By JACK BAILEY

DERBY (second day of three): Derbyshire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, lead Gloucestershire by 191 runs

A CENTURY of quality from Barnett, whose partnership of 128 with the equally facile Morris put Derbyshire well on the way to a position of strength, was but one of a number of remarkable happenings at Derby yesterday.

There was also the fact that with this, his 30th century for Derbyshire, Barnett equalled the previous record, held by Dennis Smith, and it came in roughly half as many innings.

There was, too, alas, another unsavoury incident to record.

It may be that a lack of success for Gloucestershire in the first-class arena is wearing at the nerve ends. More likely, it was simply the dropping of Barnett at mid-wicket by Martyn Ball, a hapless substitute who thus unwittingly put paid to a well laid trap set

by Courtney Walsh, followed by Barnett's free scoring and the odd unwise remark from Derbyshire's Bowler, who was in with Barnett at the time.

Whatever the reason, some good, fighting cricket was thrust into the ugly shadow of controversy when Walsh was cautioned by umpire Holder for bowling a high, looping beamer at Bowler. This was followed by a high full toss which, like the first delivery, was a no ball. Heated exchanges between Walsh and Bowler ensued, with attempts to pacify them being undertaken by Holder, Wright, the Gloucestershire captain, Barnett and sundry others. Walsh was clearly distraught, but recovered sufficiently to have Bowler leg-before in the same over, and that calmed him down even more.

Holder, who appeared to handle the matter impeccably under Law 42, section nine, later confirmed that the whole

incident (including the part taken by the batsmen) would be the subject of a report to TCCB.

Coming as it does hard on the heels of a similar occurrence involving Curly Ambrose, another member of the West Indies attack, at Northampton in May, the result of that report will be awaited with some concern for all who have the wellbeing of the game at heart.

Barnett's innings was timely not least because it helped to take the sting from the unpleasantry and concentrated the mind on cricket. Derbyshire had gone in facing a deficit of 42 runs on a pitch that had seen Gloucestershire struggle to lay bat on ball as they crept past Derbyshire's meagre first-innings total of 72. That they managed to do so much to the resolve of Curran and Lloyds in the face of incisive spells by Bishop and Mortensen.

Middlesex flexing muscles

By IVO TENNANT

LORD'S (second day of three): Worcestershire, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need "a run to stand four" to win the match by Middlesex

THE county champions are being out-maneuvered by what, quite conceivably, are the champions elect. Having made their lowest total of the season, 170, Worcestershire were made to follow on 178 runs behind Middlesex, and they lost a further wicket before the close. Their batting was indeeterminate to a fault.

There was enough in the pitch to entice the bowlers, medium, fast and slow alike. The wickets were shared around, as were the maidens, and there was no shortage of either. In the absence of Gatting, who has a hip injury, Emburey was his gun, soft, turning the screw with both ball and captaincy.

Worcestershire had opted to continue their first innings, and not just to secure a tour de force point. A partnership of 63 in 13 overs between Williams and Fraser, one that was more cultured than might be imagined, took them to a total of 148.

Worcestershire were soon showing that their chances of averting the follow on were negligible. Curtis did not make so much as a sing in the last 45

minutes before lunch; D'Oliveira batted 80 minutes for 13 and Neale spent 70 minutes over 10. There were just six scoring shots in Emburey's first 12 overs.

Yet the bowling was more than merely inglorious. First Cowans cut through Bent's defence with a beauty. In the same over Hick played on, attempting to force a ball only marginally short of a length. Botham was taken in the slips off Williams without moving his feet.

Williams and Emburey bowled their first 12 overs for 10 and ten a piece; Tuftell his first ten for seven runs. When D'Oliveira attempted something desperate, he was stumped yards out of his ground. Farbrace is demolishing for Downton, and is good enough to do so permanently when the lure of the City claims the latter.

With Weston succumbing through playing too early at

the wicket, Neale taken at the wicket from one Fraser lifted off a length, and Illingworth leg before in the same over, Worcestershire had progressed to no more than 95-8. That they finished with 170 owed much to the last wicket, adding 58.

This Rhodes and McEwan achieved through the simple virtue of trying to score off anything short or over-pitched. In other words, they looked for runs, a different approach from their betters. Worcestershire were only 29 runs short of avoiding following on when Rhodes edged Cowans to first slip. When they batted again, Cowans had Curtis leg before with his second ball. The shot was indeterminate, but then he was not alone yesterday.

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Tour team player found dead in room

From PETER BILLS
IN SYDNEY

DOMINIQUE Bouet, the prop forward on tour with the French hotel room yesterday. It is thought he died of natural causes.

Bouet, aged 29, had come into a fine display in the final international against Australia, which France won in Sydney on Saturday. His performance was a big factor in the solid win French scrum enjoyed for the first time on tour. The big hooker had made a name for himself with a fine switch to loosehead prop.

After the match the French party had travelled to the Hotel California for a short break. Bouet was found dead in his room by several team mates. It is thought he died of natural causes.

It is a terrible tragedy," said Jacques Fourtou, the French coach. "He was a strong, fit player."

In 1984, Bouet toured with the French team that travel to New Zealand and appeared five international matches.

His death, it is believed, that happened in Sydney at weekend. The French had been buoyant, entering a morale night celebrating their victory. Their tour seemed to have ended on a sombre, open curve.

It had been a difficult, winning tour. Fourtou, a stalwart in international football, has now downed tools. The French triumphed in Canada, but the team said it appeared he died of a heart attack, but has post mortem examinations would be performed.

"It is a terrible tragedy," said Jacques Fourtou, the French coach. "He was a strong, fit player."

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Former Wimbledon winners would relish the demands of the modern game

Appeal of tough life at the top

By ALIX RAMSAY



IT IS tough at the top — ask any tennis player. There is the constant grind of endless tournaments, pressure from the media and the sponsors, millions to be won or lost with every year that goes by. Aged 21, Steffi Graf is already talking about retirement.

But these are the sort of pressures that the players of the 1960s would have given their eye teeth for. Two decades after fighting to get the women's professional tour launched, Billie Jean King finds it all slightly intriguing.

"I just love to hear these players tell me how much pressure is on them compared to us in our day," King said. "With a record of 20 Wimbledon titles to her name, she knows a little about the strains of life at the top. "Their pressure is that they

are in terrific demand, but that's a really nice problem to have, and they only understand that when they are finished," she said. "They are just really fortunate that at such a young age, they can start thinking in terms of retirement."

"At 24 or 25, they have a choice, now, financially, whether to quit or not. They have financial security. A Rod Laver, or any of us, didn't have that choice. Having choices is better than not."

When King began her

titles earned her £25 gift vouchers — nice tokens, but not much use when it came to buying a plane ticket home. Understandably, King is pleased with the way things have gone since her pioneering days.

"I'm pretty much happy

with the financial opportunities and security the women have now," she said. "But everything has a trade-off."

They may have more opportunity and the women are appreciated more as athletes, but they lead an insular life,

surrounded by their coaches

and parents. You can't have everything, but at least they can afford to bring their parents with them. I couldn't."

Most of King's generation still have to work for a living, having made nothing but history in their playing careers. King herself works for the American television company, HBO. Of the pressure of the press on today's stars, she finds that amusing. In her day, press conferences were humble affairs. A reporter with a notebook standing at the court-side was the nearest thing to media pressure King had to endure. She thinks press conferences would have been fun.

She believes there can never be too much money in tennis. Commercialism is good for the game. "Rod Laver, at 26, was saying 'I don't have any choice — it's either play tennis or go to school,'" she says. "The competition between BBC and ITV is almost as intense as the matches themselves, with ITV assuring viewers of their coverage of the tournament from 7.30 to 8.00pm (when the match starts) the programme will not be interrupted by advertisements.

In her opinion, the massive sums of money available to the top stars relieves the pressure of the players rather than adding to it: "Especially when you remember we used to be up till 4am trying to work out how we were even going to create an opportunity for ourselves — that's pressure."

As for the physical demands, King believes that it may be a tougher game today, but the new players have grown up with it and know what to expect.

In her opinion, the massive sums of money available to the top stars relieves the pressure of the players rather than adding to it: "Especially

Henriksson short on class

By REX BELLAMY

ANN Henriksson has had her most successful Wimbledon. She beat three players ranked above her but, yesterday, tried to make a big jump in class and took a bad fall. Henriksson scored 14 points in her first set with Monica Seles but only six points in the second. The score was 6-1, 6-0, the tie taken 39 minutes.

"There weren't too many exciting points," Seles said. This comment was in the same class as Gary Lineker's earlier response, on radio, when asked what it meant to England to reach the semi-finals of the World Cup. Without a hint that he was teasing, Lineker thoughtfully noted: "It means we have a chance to reach the final."

Seles had been worked harder in her two previous matches with Henriksson and did not really know what happened yesterday. Henriksson boiled it down to the sudden jump in class, and this:

"I was surprised she was handling the grass so well. Everything she tried seemed to work and everything I tried didn't. I had a bad day and she had a good one. Unfortunately it happened at Wimbledon."

Inevitably, the subject of grunting cropped up after this latest episode in the audio-visual Seles saga. Yesterday Seles was seldom under stress and did not make much noise. But Henriksson was politely forthright in insisting that the grunting did not "belong in tennis" and should be stopped.

"It's nothing against Monica," Henriksson said. "But I don't think she realises that it puts you off a little bit — all it takes to miss a shot. She doesn't do it in the warm-up and I don't think she would have that much trouble getting rid of it."

During the "spaghetti racket" controversy many

players pointed out that the sound of ball on racket gave them an additional clue about what kind of shot to expect. That infamous racket was almost noiseless. Equally, the sound of ball on racket can be drowned by a grunt — or by the aural assault prevalent during the United States championships in New York.

To get back to the tennis (what there was of it) the smaller but stocky Henriksson was 14 years older than an opponent who had won 35 consecutive singles matches, including two finals against Steffi Graf and one against Martina Navratilova.

Henriksson was thinking

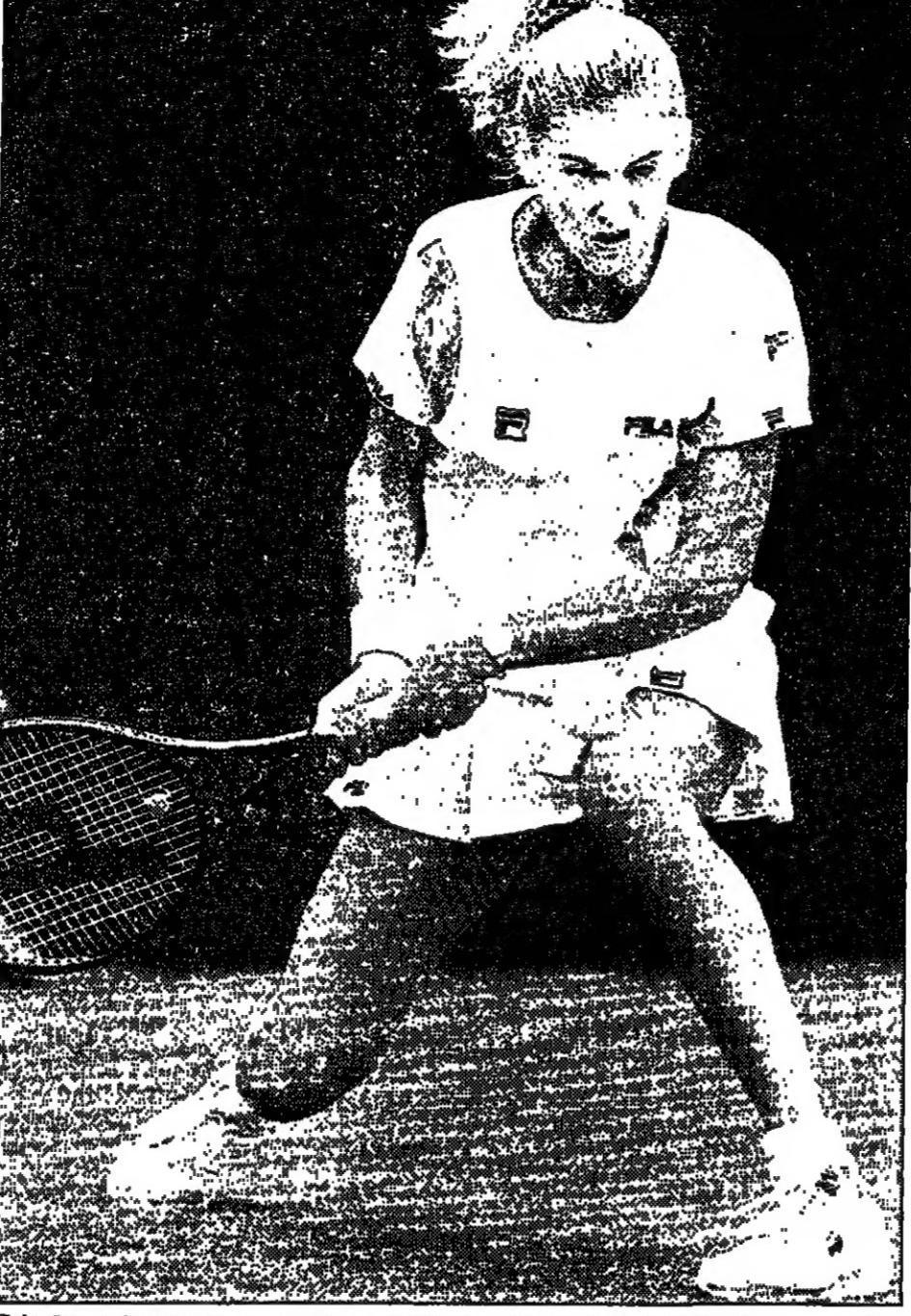
better tennis than she could play, whereas everything about Seles seemed to be natural and fluent: most influentially, the power and full length of her two-fisted ground strokes. She was always in charge from the back of the court and hit passing shots as if peeling a barn door rather than a yard or so of air.

One noted, too, that Seles was quicker in reading the rallies and in reacting to the sporadic need for improvisation. She punctuated the heavy stuff with an occasional volley, lob, or drop shot. There was nothing much the erratic Henriksson could do to combat the pace and variety of the Seles game.

Henriksson had the tired eyes and the well scrubbed, lovelock of those women one associates with wagon trains: they could handle the reins or the rifle and keep a family in order at the same time. In tennis terms she has always been in the chorus line but has never starred.

"I've played on the circuit for ten years," Henriksson said. "I know I'm not going to make a million or be No. 1. It's just a joy to play."

Gripping stuff: Seles fires a double-handed forehand in her defeat of Henriksson yesterday



Gripping stuff: Seles fires a double-handed forehand in her defeat of Henriksson yesterday

Short shrift for sad Sukova

By ALIX RAMSAY

ZINA Garrison and Jana Novotna made their way through to the quarter-final with the greatest ease yesterday. However, Hellen Keller and Patty Fenwick respectively.

Garrison made it look simple as she dispatched Sukova 6-3, 6-3. Conceding 9½ inches to the 5ft 8in Czechoslovak girl, Garrison stood in a hole as she was sent side by side, but she cuts quite a dash on court, standing to receive serve with arms outstretched and leaping up and down as if the grass is burning her feet.

"It's nothing against Monica," Garrison said. "But I don't think she realises that it puts you off a little bit — all it takes to miss a shot. She doesn't do it in the warm-up and I don't think she would have that much trouble getting rid of it."

During the "spaghetti racket"

controversy many

players made much for Sukova. At the net Sukova easily makes volleys look easy, but when she plays some lovely strokes she could never put enough of them together to count.

It was a happier story for Novotna. Sukova's doubles partner, as she beat Fendick 6-2, 6-4. Novotna maintains that grass is her favourite surface, and that the key to her game is aggression. But playing Fendick, all Novotna had to do was keep her serve in and let Fendick do the rest.

Throughout the first set the American spruced the court with a string of errors. Only in the second set did Fendick start putting her game together. After losing serve thanks to three double faults, she finally retaliated. At last, if only fleetingly, she put the Novotna service under pressure. By the end it was a battle of wills. Fendick determined not to go down without some sort of fight, and Novotna keenly knew to push home her advantage. For Fendick, it was all too little

to stop Novotna from winning 6-2, 6-2.

The Dutch girl was largely to blame for her own demise, for her normally intimidating serve, perhaps the hardest in the women's game, was misfiring badly. Although her ground

strokes were solid enough, her volleys were poor.

Zvereva, nevertheless, earned her stripes. She is a better athlete and made the 6ft 1in Schulz look clumsy in the rallies. She is intelligent, too, and mixed up game well.

"Maybe the people don't take

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but just see me as a money

monster," Zvereva said. While refusing to reveal her method, she claimed credit for hindering Schulz's serve.

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SPORT

Becker marches into last eight

By ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE expected bang of drums turned into a tinkling of cymbals on the centre court yesterday as Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg comfortably reached the quarter-finals of the men's singles.

Becker, the No. 2 seed, beat Pat Cash, the 1987 champion, 7-6, 6-1, 6-4, and Edberg, the No. 3 seed, gained revenge for his defeat in the final of the French Open last year by routing Michael Chang 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. The Swede broke Chang's service nine times in 12 service games.

Puffing along behind, after his third round match against Bryan Shelton had been halted on Saturday at one set apiece, came Ivan Lendl, who finished off the weekend's business in two sets without total conviction. Shelton is ranked 125 and should not really have presented a problem for the No. 1 seed. "He served big and went for it," Lendl said. "In the end he paid for doing that." But only just.

Lendl now faces the tough Austrian, Alex Antonisch, who, like so many players here this past week, is belying his reputation for being a clay court specialist. He gave Becker a fright at Queen's three weeks ago and will scrap for every point.

Another convert to grass yesterday was Christian Bergstrom, who beat the No. 11 seed, Guy Forget, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. "Everything has just come together over the past two weeks," the young Swede said. "Before the tournament grass wasn't my favourite surface at all, but now it feels very good."

Bergstrom comes from Gothenburg and is a graduate of the Anders Jarryd School of bow-legged walking. He must go to the same hairdressers, too. Bergstrom came up through the Swedish system the year behind Edberg and Jonas Svensson and, although European junior clay court champion at the age of 18, has suffered from a slight inferiority complex ever since.

"They were unbeatable as juniors," he said, "but he now has a chance to emerge from the shadows as he meets Edberg in the quarter-finals tomorrow. Unfortunately, judging by the former Wimbledon champion's peremptory dismissal of Chang yesterday, Edberg might prove his invincibility once again."

For much of the first set, Becker and Cash probed and prodded at each other like two boxers preparing for a long bout. It was a difficult psychological match for both men, Cash because the defending champion was the first top ten player he had come across since his return to competition two months ago, Becker because he had little form to go on. He had not played the Australian since beating him in straight sets at Wimbledon two years ago.



More Wimbledon, page 45

"We had to find out at the beginning a little bit how we were playing and what form we were in, and that took a little bit until we both were free," Becker said.

It took one set to clarify the position. Even then it was just a matter of inches as Cash, who had given no quarter throughout a tough first set with no sign of a break point along the way, had two set points at 6-5. Cash missed the first with a cross-court forehand which fell an inch into the tramlines and the second with a backhand just wide down the line. That was the match.

Having taken the tie-break 7-3 after 58 minutes, Becker emphasised his superiority by racing to a 2-0 lead. Only in the middle of the third did Cash's stubborn refusal to give in bear a little fruit. He had a break point to get back in the match at 4-3, which Becker saved with an ace. It proved an effective full stop to the match. But Cash, who still walks as if wading through sand, a legacy of his year-long Achilles tendon injury, was given a rousing reception and will doubtless return to the scene of his former triumphs.

He also had a few words of encouragement for the defending champion. "If he plays as well as he did in the second and third sets, I can't see too many people stopping him," Cash said. "He played tough tennis and I think he's grown up a lot from a couple of years ago, which is good for tennis and for him."

The same could be said of Goran Ivanisevic, who has managed to control his temper and his talent so far at Wimbledon. The Yugoslav beat Mark Koevermans in four sets and now meets Kevin Curren in the quarter-final. As Ivanisevic is 18 and Curren 32, it really is a meeting of the young lion and the old fox.

Over cars will put £600,000 into British junior tennis over the next three years. The money will go towards providing individual scholarships for up to 100 junior players throughout the country, to the Lawn Tennis Association school at Bisham Abbey and for the appointment of three new national coaches to co-ordinate the scheme, which will allow more one-on-one coaching and more opportunities for international competition. The LTA will put an extra £400,000 into the fund to bring the investment to 1m pounds over three years.

If that did not make her feel



On the march: Ivan Lendl on his way to completing a four-set victory over Bryan Shelton yesterday

Capriati wises up to reality

By ANDREW LONGMORE

STEFFI Graf gave Jennifer Capriati a tutorial on the centre court at Wimbledon yesterday. By the end of it, the American was exactly one older, and very much wiser. "I learned what it's like to play a great player, especially on centre court. I thought it was a great experience," she said.

After four months as a professional Capriati has now played Graf, Navratilova and Seles, winning six games against the first two and four against Seles in the French Open. In other words, she knows exactly what she has to do to reach the very top.

Graf's preparation for the match had not been ideal. She had flown to West Germany on Friday night to see a specialist about her sinus problem and returned the following day with the uncomfortable news that she will need an operation, probably at the end of the year.

If that did not make her feel

her age, the sight of Capriati, nervous and enthusiastic on the other side of the net, must have brought back memories of her own Wimbledon debut in 1984, when she was just 15.

"It's very strange because I don't feel old, but when you realise how young Jennifer is, it's just... weird," the champion said.

There was never really any doubt who was more at home on the centre court. While Graf busied herself like a cleaner in a dusty house, setting everything in order, Capriati took time to find her way round. Every time a door seemed to open it banged shut again as Graf, her forehand back under firm control after several months' leave of absence, drove a forehand down the line or pulled out a heavy first serve. To her credit, Capriati, the No. 12 seed, refused to be rushed off her feet; just the opposite, in fact. Graf, renowned as one of the fastest players on court, had to take second best. "She was

rushing me too much at times between points," Graf said.

The West German took just two minutes to establish her territorial rights, breaking Capriati's serve in the first game and moving easily to a 2-0 lead. From that moment, Capriati was chasing the game, struggling to read Graf's serve and being pressed on her own by the champion's devastating forehand. Gaily, she scurried back and forth along the baseline, delighting the crowd with the occasional lob or backhand pass. She had three game points to get back to 4-3, but was broken for the second time and lost the first set in 27 minutes.

The decisive break came in the fifth game of the second set, when the American misjudged a backhand down the line to give Graf a 3-2 lead. Fifteen minutes later the champion was serving for a place in the quarter-final against Jana Novotna, the No. 13 seed, and Capriati was contemplating a little shopping in London and a visit to the Prince concert later in the week.

Even then there was one last reminder for the champion, as Capriati saved one match point at 5-3 before losing 6-2, 6-4, that this was just one battle in what could prove to be a long war.

"It was a special feeling to be playing her on centre court," Graf said. "She's such a favourite because she is young and people like her. She always wanted to play against me, and I was looking for her, so it was a great way to start."

Navratilova, purposefully, and Sabatini, gingerly, also reached the quarter-finals.

The No. 2 seed beat the gentle-eyed Austrian, Judith Wiesner, 6-3, 6-3, and now meets Katerina Maleeva, a 6-3, 6-0 winner over Nathalie Herremans. The Argentinian can rejoice in her best Wimbledon effort for three years after beating Nathalie Tauzin, 6-2, 7-6.

Backley blossoms with record

From DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT,
STOCKHOLM

STEVE Backley broke the world record, which he has been threatening to all season, when he threw the javelin 84.58m in his first round attempt at the IAAF Mobil Grand Prix meeting here yesterday.

To add spice to the moment, Backley achieved the mark on the home ground of the man he displaced, Patrik Burrell, of Sweden.

Burrell took the record in a college meeting in Texas in March with a distance of 83.10m, but Backley indicated that it was unlikely to be safe for long when he threw 88.46m in the United Kingdom championships in Cardiff a month ago. On Friday, in his first competition back from an elbow injury, he

produced 87.22m in the Dairy Crest Games in Gateshead.

Backley, aged 21, from Bexley, Kent, began the year by winning the Commonwealth title. It was his first international championship gold medal after winning the world cup and the overall grand prix last year.

Linford Christie, the Commonwealth 100m champion, suffered his first defeat of the year at the distance yesterday when he was beaten by Leroy Burrell, of the United States.

So much emphasis does Christie place on being the world No. 1 that he considers it more important than retaining his European title in Split next month. He has a point. In the rankings last year, the best placed European was Christie in eighth position. Six of those were Americans and three of them — Burrell, Andre Cason

and Calvin Smith — were in the field yesterday.

At the fourth time of asking,

they got away and Christie, though trailing out of the blocks, quickly assumed the lead. But Burrell, aged 23, and from the same club, Santa Monica, as Carl Lewis, had the stronger finish. "It was in the lead at 60 metres and he came past me, which is something that nobody has ever done," Christie said.

Burrell's time, a wind-assisted 9.95sec, puts him more than a 0.1sec clear of Christie, who was second in 10.12sec. Smith, the former world record holder, was fifth in 10.39sec and Cason sixth in 10.48. Michael Johnson, the American who ran the fastest 200m in the world for two years, 19.90sec, in the United States Championships a month ago, was fourth in 10.23sec.

Christie said that he was looking forward to a similar rivalry with Burrell, whose 9.94sec last year was only 0.02sec outside the world record of Lewis, as Colin Jackson was with Roger Kingdom in the 110m hurdles. "It's going to be between me and Burrell and I am going to go out and find him wherever he is."

Burrell responded by saying that he would not avoid Christie but would be reluctant to meet him too often for fear of spoiling a good thing.

Tom McLean got what he wanted from his second outdoor 800m of the season — an improvement on his opening performance of 1min 48.98sec in the Dairy Crest Games.

He was beaten by Mark Everett, of the United States, who recorded 1min 45.35sec but was happy with his 1min 45.75sec.

Swindon win appeal against League decision

By DENNIS SIGNY

A THREE-man Football Association board of appeal decided yesterday, after a six-hour hearing at a London hotel, that Swindon Town will stay a second division club next season. Swindon, having dropped their High Court action, appealed to the FA against "the severity of the punishment" when a Football League commission decided, last month, to demote them from the first division to the third.

The variance of that decision means that Swindon, who finished sixth in the second division and were beaten by Swindon in the play-off final at Wembley, retain their newly-won first division status and Tranmere Rovers stay in the third division.

Nobody from the Football League was present to confirm this after the appeal, and Gary Herbert, the Swindon Town chairman, said: "I don't know what's happening to the others. I am only concerned with Swindon."

Herbert said that his club's directors would now consider any further action. He said he had not been notified of a new League commission to enquire into other alleged breaches of the regulations by present or former Swindon directors, officials or players but, in the light of what had come out at the appeal, he did not think it would go ahead.

The decision of the appeal board, which comprised Ted Powell, Terry Annable and Maurice Armstrong, was read after the hearing by John Young, the FA registrations secretary.

He would not elaborate beyond the formal statement that the decision of the League commission would be varied to demoting Swindon from

the first division to the second. Swindon were also ordered to pay the costs of the League and the FA and to forfeit an appeal fee of £500 towards the costs of the hearing.

The formal statement concluded: "In reaching this decision, the board of appeal has had regard to all factors placed before it by counsel on behalf of Swindon and the League. In particular, the board of appeal has taken into account the serious breaches of Football League regulations admitted by the club, the grave financial implications which would be involved in demotion to division three, and the impact of any demotion on supporters of the club and others innocent of any wrong-doing."

The chairman said all the players were under contract and likely to stay. "Thank goodness we didn't offer any increases," he said.

Herbert said that Swindon had taken the opportunity to "put their house in order". Asked if he felt the club had been made a scapegoat, he replied: "It's for other people to answer that." He gave credit to the appeal board for "overturning" the original League decision and thanked the media for their support.

Swindon originally pleaded guilty to 36 charges which, with one exception, involved breaches of League regulations going back to 1985. They also asked for large numbers of cases to be taken into consideration.

The League will now try to produce their fixture-list for next season by the end of this week, but there could be a further delay, since Bournemouth, relegated to the third division, are threatening high-court action.

Wright prepared to return to fray

From STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, NAPLES

MARK Wright is prepared to risk further facial damage in the World Cup semi-final against West Germany in Turin tomorrow night. The central defender, who had half a dozen stitches inserted in the worst cut of his career after the 3-2 victory over Cameroon, insists that the injury will not prevent him playing.

He will bow only to medical opinion. He appreciates that the horrific wound, which stretches from the top of the eyelid to above the eyebrow, could be opened by the first aerial collision. If that is the prognosis, he will reluctantly agree to miss the biggest game of his life. The skin on the bone above his left eye was split accidentally by the back of Mill's head.

A bandage, tied around his head to keep the protective plaster in place, obscured still further his view. Before the start of extra-time, it was removed.

"All I had to do was run around," Wright said. "I wouldn't have any fears about heading the ball on Wednesday, but the doctor and the manager might think that if it gets worse, I'll have to come off and, for the team's sake, that might be too big a gamble."

"If selected I would play."

Robson's reign over

Argentina for football's ultimate prize four days later.

The FA international committee member, Peter Swales, said: "It's too late to change things now and I think Bobby knows that deep down anyway."

"Too many things have happened regarding the future now."

Earlier, the FA had suspended Robson from his post as manager of England.

Dick Wragg, the chairman of the Football Association's international committee, was equally reluctant to talk about the prospect of Robson being retained. Whatever the outcome, it would probably be available.

He preferred not to fuel wild speculation that he might reconsider his own position. He has yet to sign his contract with PSV Eindhoven; the club has agreed to manage next season. "It is not my decision whether I stay with England," he said. "The subject is not open for discussion."

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Tax burden must be lifted from voluntary sport

PARLIAMENT will today consider a measure which could significantly improve the ability of the governing bodies of British sport to develop themselves and to promote their activities.

As a member of the Commons finance committee, I have tabled an amendment to the Finance Bill, which, if accepted by the committee and then by Parliament, would enable the national voluntary governing bodies of sport to retain a much greater share of the money they earn than is currently possible.

Incredible as it may seem, the Inland Revenue treats the governing bodies of amateur sport as commercial companies, and so the voluntary sports associations at national level are hampered, by the national taxation policies.

My amendment, which has party support, would relieve the voluntary national sports associ-

ations of Corporation Tax. In quantitative terms, set against the £2 billion-plus that the Exchequer receives directly or indirectly from sporting interest and activity, my proposed measure would cost less than £10 million a year. It is a very modest sum, compared with the incalculable value of sport and physical recreation to the British people.

It seems unfair that a group of enthusiasts coming together to take on the onerous duties and responsibilities of the organisation and the promotion of a national sport should be penalised for any financial successes they might enjoy.

My amendment to the Finance Bill seeks, in no way, to give tax relief to the individual clubs or associations, and it will not extend comfort to the private profit-mak-

ing sports clubs. I have no objection to the making of a commercial profit, but I see no reason why tax exemptions and relief should be extended to people who use sport as a means of securing their own personal income.

All those who care about sport share with me the knowledge that sport in this country is the most highly-taxed in western Europe. We, as a country, seem consistently to have failed to recognise the contribution that the sports movement in the United Kingdom makes to the social, mental and physical well-being of our people.

There are many financial problems within sport that have yet to be tackled: the crippling charges levied by many local authorities through the uniform business rate on sports clubs and associations; the punitive VAT charges on sports club membership; the uncertainties of the real cost of the compulsory competitive tendering arrangements for